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ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Three Vital World Parleys

Is There a Court Vacancy?

Dollar Avoiding 'Rigidity'

¶ **In three related fields**—law, education and religion—world conferences today are seeking to promote human advancement and to harmonize some of humanity's deepest cleavages.

At The Hague, 500 lawyers from more than 40 countries meet under auspices of the International Academy of Comparative Law.

In Tokyo, the seventh conference of the World Federation of Educational Associations draws thousands of educators from the world at large.

In Edinburgh, more than 400 delegates from 131 churches attend the second Conference on Faith and Order.

¶ **The lawyers** are comparing world legal systems for the purpose of adjusting conflicts and promoting justice.

The educators heard Dr. Paul Monroe, president of the conference, and Prof. J. Anton de Haas of Harvard University trace failure of peace organizations to the lack of "economic justice, international fair play, equalized opportunity and destruction of trade barriers."

The churchmen heard the Archbishop of York deplore divisions which "obscure witness to the one Gospel." The theme of the conference is to bring out a higher degree of harmony among the churches, in order that they may face the common enemy of atheistic and materialistic assaults in the modern world.

¶ **Possibly an explanation** for the slow pace of human progress toward the kind of life for which men yearn when the luxuries or husks of earth fail to satisfy, is given by an Indiana educator. Dean H. L. Smith of the Indiana University School of Education has made a national survey and concludes:

"There is growing up a generation lacking in necessary religious and moral qualities."

¶ **Individual character,** brought out in human livesby teaching based on the eternal verities of being, and supremely lived now and before now by men and women of all races who see the light, provides sure refuge for individuals and the only practical way to harmonize human divisions.

¶ **Senator Borah,** in one of his characteristic, peppery forays against practices he considers subversive of American ways, raises the challenging point whether a vacancy exists on the Supreme Court. The new retirement law under which Mr. Justice Van Devanter is now enjoying his farm while on call for special court duty, does not satisfy Mr. Borah's three-pronged test.

A vacancy, he says, can occur only through resignation—to be distinguished from retirement; impeachment; or death. Moreover, Attorney General Cummings foreshadowed debate on whether a vacancy exists, in his reply to the President's query about recess appointments.

The Idahoan's bombshell fell just when Mr. Roosevelt was uncomfortably parrying his way in press conference out of an "almost" admission that he would make his nomination before the Senate adjourns.

¶ **While Germany's mark circulation** reaches a total of 7,106,000,000—highest since the post-war inflation when millions of marks would buy little or nothing—and while France still seeks to stabilize the franc, President Roosevelt has rejected Senator Thomas's plan to set up a scale of sliding valuations which might tend to rigidity of the dollar in world markets.

The Treasury deficit, meanwhile, reaches twice its amount of July, last year, or nearly $249,385,000 in the first month of the fiscal year. The national debt has also risen by $291,081,970, to a new record of $36,715,695,702.

¶ **Belgium sadly commemorates** the crossing of her frontier by German troops 23 years ago today, as Japanese war planes rain bombs on the advancing troops of China far south of Peiping.

The insecurity of empire based on armed force is vividly documented by Japanese fears of a possible revolt in Manchoukuo, last area to be torn bodily from China. So many Japanese troops have been sent from Manchoukuo into North China that the smoldering fires of Manchurian unrest could easily burst in flame.

Explosions, chemical and emotional, come as reactions against imprisonment or distortion of powerful forces which can be useful when given right direction and liberty under law.

¶ **Rescuers of the crew of a foundering** British schooner receive medals at New York as fishermen at Botwood, N. F., give canny advice on how transatlantic airmen can find land through fog which hangs like a baffling curtain. For 20 years, the fishermen say, they have just listened for the roosters crowing on "McAppleby's farm."

Another Case of Minorities

By a Staff Artist — Poland "Polonizing" Upper Silesia

Black Section on Map Shows Area Affected by German Language and Property Issues

In the Boston Section:

Age Discrimination Protested at A. F. of L. Convention.

Fin Com Secretary in R. I. to Investigate Bank deposits.

Amoskeag Shareholders Fight turning over assets to Trustees.

Flood Compact strikes Snag in Woodring Letter.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Reforms Blocked In Civil Service By Senate Split

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 — Civil Service reform in the Post Office Department has been throttled at this session of Congress. The announcement was made bluntly yesterday in the Senate by the man who has frequently stood in the way of such legislation, Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, chairman of the Post Office Committee and member of the Civil Service Committee.

Senator McKellar spoke with brusque frankness. His statement meant that the high hopes engendered by President Roosevelt's demand for Post Office reform, followed by the passage of the Ramspeck bill in the House of Representatives, are almost certainly dashed for this session. Senator McKellar announced that the measure was in committee, and would stay there so far as he was concerned.

His answer was made to Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, a former Assistant Postmaster General. Senator O'Mahoney, earlier in the day, had succeeded in getting a stringent civil service amendment inserted in the new housing bill.

Objects to House Bill

Senator McKellar's argument against the Post Office reform bill, which would take first, second and third class postmasters of the country out of the patronage grab bag for the first time in American history, was that it would limit the power of Senators. Fourth-class postmasters are now under civil service. The measure demanded by Mr. Roosevelt, and approved by the House would have put the entire Post Office, chief patronage piecounter of the Federal Government, finally under the merit system.

Senator McKellar spoke resentfully of the House bill.

As Senator O'Mahoney asked what the Senate committee had done with it, Senator McKellar replied:

"At least two of the three mem-

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Poland Embarks On Land Reforms In Upper Silesia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Immediately following the recent termination of the Geneva Convention, respecting the frontier district of Upper Silesia, the Polish authorities have embarked on legislative measures to administer the newly acquired territory.

Polish has been made the language for official transactions and for the courts.

At a special session of the Polish Diet in Warsaw legislation has been passed making the Polish Agrarian Reform Laws valid for Silesia, from which they were excluded for the duration of the Convention. It is stated that the first contribution of land, which is used for increasing peasants' holdings or for making new holdings for the landless, will be demanded from Prince Pless who, in accordance with the general plan in force in Poland, will thus surrender as a first installment some 12,000 of his 94,000 acres of agricultural land.

Division of Forest Estate

Probably all of the area will be settled with Polish peasants. By agreement with the State, Prince Pless is also to hand over 50,000 acres of his forest land, an area amounting to about a quarter of the total, which will henceforth be administered by the State. This surrender will settle a long dispute with the Polish Government regarding overdue taxes.

To make possible the break-up of the Pless estates, which are hereditary and inalienable, a special subsidiary bill is to be introduced by the Diet.

This extension of the Agrarian Reform Laws was naturally foreseen. But the scope of the new legislation with regard to the United Evangelical Church, consisting of some 30,000 persons of the German minority, has occasioned some surprise.

Governor Controls Church

The Silesian Diet has enacted that the appointment and tenure of office of the leaders and pastors of the Church shall henceforth be

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Move to Unify Church Groups At Faith Rally

Archbishop of York Decries Divisions Which Cloud Gospel Witnessing

Anglo-U. S. Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Aug. 4—Unity of the Christian Church is prevented from becoming effective more by so-called "churches" than by secular forces, said the Archbishop of York in preaching at the special service opening the Faith and Order Conference which began here yesterday.

The great evil in the division of churches, the Archbishop declared, is that it obscures the witness to the one Gospel and that through division each party loses some spiritual treasure and none perfectly represents the balance of truth, so that this balance is not represented in the world at all.

Unless the churches are ready to learn one from another as well as teach one another, division will remain, he added. Representatives of the churches cannot seek union if they do not already possess unity.

In another address to the delegates the Archbishop declared that they deeply regretted the absence of any delegation from the German Evangelical Church and regretted still more the reason for the absence. "We thank them for the constancy of their witness," he added, "and pray that we may follow their example of faithfulness and endurance."

Delegates at the conference include representatives from almost every white race, also Negroes, Chinese, Indians and Japanese. Among those present was Dr. V. S. Azariah, Bishop of Dornakal, first native Indian to hold the position of Bishop of the Anglican Church in India.

Today the conference settles down to its arranged proceedings. For nine days discussions will be held privately. Groups will discuss mainly the difference of ritual and dogma standing in the way of possible union. Discussion will also be held on the possibility of the formation of a council of non-Roman churches. The open session will be resumed after Aug. 13.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 4 (AP)—One hundred and twenty-five delegates from the United States were among the 400 persons taking part in the second World Conference on Faith and Order here which will last for two weeks.

The delegates in their deliberations will discuss how best to meet the "rise of an aggressive anti-Christian movement in the past decade, the new power of the totalitarian state, and active anti-Church propaganda among the youth of all nations."

The conference follows closely on the Oxford Conference on Church, Community, and State. It is expected to nominate a committee of seven to work with the Oxford conference committee of seven toward the formation of a World Council of Churches, since the two conferences represent the two wings of the modern Ecumenical (world-wide Christian) Movement.

Move for Church Unity

Outcome of the Lausanne conference, 1927, the present assembly will work specifically toward eliminating all obstacles in the way of Christian unity, which leaders be-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Cotton: Crop Control and Subsidies

Wallace Praises Farmers for Support of Soil Conservation

Lists Aims Anew

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 4 (AP)—The nation's farmers are becoming "conservation conscious," Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace declared here yesterday.

"It is the Federal Government's object to give county conservation committees more responsibility so each farmer will feel he has a hand in shaping policies of the conservation program," Mr. Wallace told a conference of Western agricultural officials.

Farmers have responded wholeheartedly, especially in the Mountain and Great Plains states where the land has suffered from overcropping and overgrazing, he said.

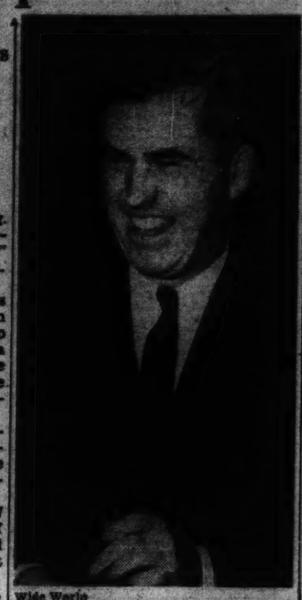
Mr. Wallace reported the 1937 program includes 68 per cent of the United States' crop land and 4,000,000 farmers will receive about $400,000,000 in benefits.

"The object of the program, he said, is to preserve soil fertility and to achieve this goal it is necessary for the government to assist millions of farmers so burdened with rent, taxes and other obligations that they were unable to care for their land.

"Western and national agricultural welfare can come only through a combination of different efforts directed toward the common goal of farm security," he said. "It is a good feeling to look forward to continuing bumper yields because soil depletion is being cared for and erosion cut to a minimum."

Mr. Wallace said he hoped to see the crop insurance bill passed by the House of Representatives. The measure, already passed by the Senate, provides $100,000,000 capital stock for an insurance program covering wheat.

Earlier Mr. Wallace told agri-



Wide World

Henry A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture

Kansas reports on soil conservation: Page 6.

A "Dust Bowl" revives: Magazine Section.

culture leaders the "Old Guard" was blocking adequate farm legislation.

"In 1928 the 'Old Guard' was clamoring for farm legislation and they couldn't get it. Now the executive branch of the Government wants to give the farmers adequate legislation and the 'Old Guard' is holding back.

"I'm hoping that when the 'Old Guard' returns home they get stimulus from the farmers in their regions and that they will return to Washington in January ready to aid passage of adequate farm legislation."

Roosevelt Demands Reduction in Surpluses Before Loans Are Granted

Deadlock Impends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—The cotton bloc in Congress, which caucused again today, is demanding a federal subsidy to hold the price of cotton up to 12 cents a pound; President Roosevelt refuses to pour money down a "bottomless bag" without reduction of crop surpluses. The two interests conflict head-on.

So far, the drive for a cotton subsidy has not reached overwhelming proportions in Congress, although it is mobilizing rapidly, and there is also growing demand for a similar wheat subsidy. Both payments would be handled by commodity loans at a fixed price for the crop above the market value, with funds already available in the RFC.

Only a few days ago the farm bloc in Congress massed more than enough strength to override President Roosevelt's veto of a bill to continue low interest rates on farm loans. It was then indicated that the agricultural group could get its own way even against the strong arguments of the Chief Executive in a veto message. Similarly, if the commodity loan drive really gets under way, it would appear that President Roosevelt could be swept aside.

Cotton Bloc Confers

Today more than 35 representatives from cotton states met at the call of Representative A. L. Ford (D) of Mississippi, to discuss the President's forthright assertion yesterday that he would oppose further crop loans until surplus-control is also provided. The group unanimously adopted a resolution to name

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New Deal Ends Tinkering With Money System

President and Reserve Board Declare Against Regulation of Dollar

Replies to Thomas

Economic Stability More Preferable Than Price Stability, Board Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Finally, after a year or two of gradually growing orthodoxy, the New Deal now definitely turns its back upon monetary tinkering.

In letters by President Roosevelt and the Federal Reserve Board of governors, published late yesterday, the Administration is put on record clearly to condemn monetary action alone, to eschew juggling with prices as a panacea, and to recognize that economic stability grows through co-ordination of all major policies, such as taxation, expenditure, lending, foreign trade, agriculture and labor.

Thus far has the New Deal come since the frenzied days of 1933 and 1934, when one monetary experiment after another was tried and discarded, all based on the assumption that prices alone governed economic welfare, and could be forced up by monetary manipulation.

At the same time, there is nothing in the two documents now published to indicate that their authors believe monetary tinkering in 1933 and 1934 was essentially mistaken. It is still possible to take the view that such policies, at that time, were necessary to reduce the exchange value of the dollar, which stood on a pedestal as compared with the pound and the yen.

Helped Raise Prices

Such a reduction, it is further argued, assisted to raise American prices by the extent that American prices depended upon world levels. Nevertheless, it is now concluded that 1937 is not the time for monetary experiment, and the emphasis upon factors such as taxation and expenditure is a broad reminder that progress toward a balanced budget is now a major indicated purpose of the Administration.

Writing in comment on a bill introduced by Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, head of the Senate inflation bloc, calling for formation of a monetary authority to "regulate the value of the dollar" and to restore the 1926 price level, both President Roosevelt and the board insisted that monetary policy alone is not enough to reach desired objectives.

Their statements could have been accepted virtually intact by orthodox and conservative monetary authorities; they poured cold water upon the monetary experimenters, although President Roosevelt let Senator Thomas down easily by writing that he was still for the objective of a stable currency. He added that it might be "dangerous" at this juncture "to adjust ourselves to any rigid pattern" and added that "a formalized course of action might well be premature."

Marks New Turn

The return to more orthodox monetary policies has been going on for some time, but this week's statements put into firm language and in the form of definite commitments the new viewpoint.

The Federal Reserve Board's summary contrasts sharply with the statements that emerged during 1933 and 1934, when various professors, monetary theorists and other so-called "tinkerers" had carte blanche to try their experiments. The board writes:

"To sum up, the board believes that economic stability rather than price stability should be the general objective of public policy. It is convinced that this objective cannot be achieved by monetary policy alone, but that the goal should be sought through co-ordination of monetary and other major policies of the Government which influence business activity, including particularly policies with respect to taxation, expenditures, lending, foreign trade, agriculture and labor.

For Economic Stability

"It should be the declared objective of the Government of the United States to maintain economic stability, and it should be the recognized duty of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System to use all its powers to a concerted effort by all agencies of the Government toward the attainment of this objective."

The board emphasized that it has authority under the broader powers conferred by the Banking Act of 1935 to help promote economic stability. Perhaps its most significant statement comes after it recognizes that wide price fluctuations are disastrous, and adds: "The board is convinced, however, that the broader objective of maximum sustainable utilization of the nation's resources cannot be achieved by attempting to maintain a fixed level of prices, and that, therefore, price stability should not be the sole or principal objective of monetary policy."

Shows Secret Registrations

This week's statements fit in with the official foreign monetary policy of the United States that has prevailed since last September, when the tripartite monetary agreement was reached. In his letter to Sen-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Court to Be Filled at Once According to President's Cue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—While Senator William E. Borah of Idaho was contending before the Senate that no vacancy exists on the Supreme Court, since Mr. Justice Van Devanter only retired and did not fully leave the bench, President Roosevelt late yesterday not only took the firm position that he has a vacancy to fill, but intimated that he will send up the nomination while the Senate is in session.

His intimation came out either through a careful and adroit use of language, or else by a slip of the tongue, and may or may not be completely literal. The President was asked at his press conference what he thought of the Borah contentions, which were first heard from other sources about two months ago, and he replied that he undoubtedly could make an appointment to succeed Mr. Justice Van Devanter.

Declined to Be Pinned Down

Then he was asked when he intended to make the nomination. He replied that when it comes the reporters will have no notice; the first they will know, he said, will be when the nomination goes to the Senate.

It took a few seconds for the import of these words to be realized, and then a babble of further questions arose, since if a recess appointment were made, it would be given out at the White House. Only if the appointment is made during session would it be given out at the Senate.

But when reporters tried to pin the President down, to determine if these words were seriously intended or whether they were just a routine remark, Mr. Roosevelt was elusive. He could not write their stories for them, he told the correspondents.

Taken at face value, the President's declaration means that no recess nomination will be made, and that the Van Devanter vacancy probably will be filled in the next two or three weeks while the Senate remains in session. To wait until the Senate reconvenes next January would be to leave an eight-justice Supreme Court for the important October term.

Thus attention switches to the potential appointees. It is generally assumed that the new justice will come from some judicial circuit now unrepresented, presumably the South or Southwest. The Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, and Ninth Judicial Circuits are now unrepresented, while the Second Circuit—including New York—has three justices.

Mr. Justice Van Devanter not only came from Wyoming, but presided over the Tenth Judicial Circuit as well as the Seventh Judicial Circuit. Common report is that President Roosevelt had already chosen Senator Robinson as his first judicial appointment, appropriately to fill the Van Devanter vacancy with representation from the Southwest.

From these deductions it has been assumed that since Senator Robinson's passing, the appointee will also come from the same general area. Thus interest has centered around Circuit Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr. of Houston, Texas, and Circuit Judge Sam G. Bratton of Albuquerque, N. M.

Senators Urge Appointments

Yesterday two Senators called on President Roosevelt to urge these respective appointments. Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas advanced the claims of Judge Hutcheson, and Senator Kenneth D. McKellar (D) of Tennessee presented Judge Bratton's

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Way Seems Open To Clean Up All New Deal Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Two of the most far-reaching bills introduced in the long and lively history of the New Deal are now well on their way to passage, and no serious obstacles, short of a farm bloc revolt, appear to stand in the way of the rest of the Roosevelt "must" program and adjournment of Congress.

It will be a different America if and when the new wages and hours bill and the new housing bill are enacted. Events indicate that obstacles to these measures are subsiding, though under present conditions unexpected last-minute developments are always possible.

The wages and hours bill would set up a five-man labor standards board with unprecedented powers over the working conditions and returns of the lowest income classes.

In the same way the new housing bill is directed at the underprivileged classes, and its small preliminary appropriations are generally believed to mean the launching of the United States into big-scale Government housing subsidies, similar to those which have featured post-war England and Europe generally.

House Favors Senate Bill

The House Labor Committee today voted to accept the Senate version of the wages and hours bill instead of its own more drastic measure previously under consideration. The committee tentatively

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Metaxas Observes First Anniversary Of Dictatorship

ATHENS, Greece, Aug. 4 (AP)—Gen. John Metaxas is celebrating the first anniversary of his dictatorship today.

Thousands of workmen attended mass demonstrations after having been told they were expected to be present.

General Metaxas, who, besides being Premier, holds the portfolios of Foreign Affairs, War, Navy and Air, said in a special message, "Greece today is respected abroad and able to pursue a foreign policy aimed exclusively at peace and preservation of the national integrity.

"Our allies give Greece such confidence that the bonds of our allegiances are today unbreakable. Four allies are sure in their knowledge that Greece is capable of fulfilling her obligations."

General Metaxas came to power one year ago when what he charged was a communist-inspired general strike of leftist labor unions provided him with the opportunity for a bloodless revolution.

With the approval of King George II, the former Premier dissolved the Chamber of Deputies, took for himself various portfolios, and proclaimed martial law.

Though this state of one-man rule was to be "temporary" to combat the strike and the "spread of communism," General Metaxas quickly solidified his position and has not relinquished the reins of power since.

An article describing the state of Greece under the Metaxas dictatorship will be found in today's Magazine section.

Housing May Cost $36,000,000,000

Builders Trade Magazine Says U. S. Competition Will Raise Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—Building costs will be forced up and taxes increased by further Government activity in the housing field, the American Builder, trade journal, published here, declares in its August number. The Washington Administration, the magazine says, should encourage private home building, instead of competing with it through the proposed Wagner Low-Costing Housing Bill.

"The best ways Government can stimulate building," the magazine continues, "are by (1) staying out of building, and (2) ceasing to increase its costs—especially taxes."

Though building has trebled since 1933, the article says, there is still 60 per cent less of it than before the depression. This is the key, it holds, to the paradox of "recovery" with 8,000,000 still unemployed. Building, it notes, is not included in reports of industrial production which the Federal Reserve Board figures is as large as in 1929.

Residential and non-residential building in the three years 1927-29, the American Builder says, averaged $5,500,000,000 a year. It is now averaging about $2,250,000,000 a year, the article continues.

"That full recovery of building," it says, "is the prime essential to full recovery of business there can be no question. That building will continue to increase for some years, if not hindered by unwise policies, there can be no doubt. But is government-spending the way to stimulate it?

"The proposed annual government-spending on housing would be less than one-third as great as the difference between the annual private expenditure upon housing being made a decade ago, and the annual private expenditure upon housing being made now. Undoubtedly, however, government invasion of the field in competition with private enterprises would increase the cost of all building. What effect would this have on the amount of private building?"

The article suggests that inasmuch as virtually all private building is done as an investment for profit, the way to bring about a complete revival of building is to make building profitable in all communities by increasing building costs less than building rentals.

Both Labor Heads Back Housing Bill

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 4.

John L. Lewis and William Green, the rival labor leaders, have endorsed the Wagner bill for low-cost housing.

Mr. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, said sums which could be spent under the bill were "modest when considered with subsidizes that have been voted railroads, airlines and merchant marines."

Mr. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said in a letter to Chairman Steagall (D-Ala.) of the House Banking Committee that the bill was needed because "the country is plunging headlong toward the greatest housing crisis in the entire experience of the nation." He asked that the measure be passed without modification.

Wagner Co-Author of Bill Agrees Cost Will Rise Through the Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Let there be no mistake about it, the new housing program is one of the biggest ventures that the United States Government ever proposed to enter.

In Great Britain the Government began a similar program very modestly. Very soon public opinion supported the elimination of slums to the extent that it became a key project during the time of the Baldwin Government, though it was started by the Labor Government. It is said to be one of the things of which Prime Minister Baldwin was most proud.

The time is ripe, sponsors of the new Wagner-Steagall bill believe, for an even bigger slum-clearance drive in the United States. America's crime rate is attributed in part to present city slums. Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York is well aware of the British analogy in the new federal housing drive and cited the facts given above. He agreed with Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan in the Senate debate on the bill that the modest beginning of the present bill is likely to turn into one of the biggest undertakings of the Government, just as it did in England.

"Isn't it true," asked Senator Vandenberg, "that there are about 9,000,000 American urban families with incomes of $1000 or less, substantially all of whom would be eligible to live in dwellings under the Wagner-Steagall Act?"

"That may very well be," said Senator Wagner.

"And is the estimate that that

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Reindeer Herd Is Rounded Up For Final Count

THE PAS, Man., Aug. 4 (AP)—Andy Bahr's famed reindeer herd is heading for a final corral. Bahr drove the great herd 2000 miles across the Arctic tundra to feed natives. He retired to Los Angeles after his hazardous four-year job but his herders remained to orient the animals.

Yesterday the Lapp and Eskimo herdsmen spread through the McKenzie River delta country maneuvering their charges toward a huge corral for a final count this fall.

On completion of the roundup the reindeer will be turned over to natives as the basis of what is expected to be reliable permanent stock. Four of the herdsmen who helped Bahr guide the animals over the Arctic rim will continue on the job to instruct natives in the care of the herd.

Winter herding requires vigilance, and ski-mounted wolf patrols have to circle the herds at night.

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Civil Service Reform Blocked By Rift in Senate Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

bers of the subcommittee are opposed to the enactment of the bill." (The subcommittee referred to is composed of Senator McKellar, William J. Bulow (D) of South Dakota and Wallace H. White (R) of Maine. Since Senator White has stated that he favored the measure, it is assumed that the two opponents are Senator Bulow and Senator McKellar.)

Questions Bill's Support

"I have found only four senators," continued Senator McKellar, "who are willing to say that they would vote for a bill taking away the right of confirmation of the Senate of postmasters of the first, second and third classes, and I do not think there will be any legislation upon the subject."

"I think I understand the position of the genial Senator from Tennessee," commented Senator O'Mahoney, sardonically.

"That is not only my position," retorted Senator McKellar, "but I think it is the position of another member of the subcommittee."

Senator O'Mahoney at once protested. Like most senators he has little doubt that if the bill already through the House could be brought to a vote in the Senate it would pass. He pointed out that senators confirm postal appointments only technically. It is the invariable practice in Washington for House members to pick the post office appointees, and it is considered part of their patronage. The refusal to bring the matter before the Senate is the more striking since the House has voluntarily voted to abandon this patronage, at the expressed desire of Mr. Roosevelt.

Called Formal Gesture

"The confirmation of the appointments by the Senate for years without number has been a mere formal gesture," Senator O'Mahoney said. "The President of the United States has recommended the establishment of a bona fide civil service system to take its place.

"The House of Representatives, the members of which, under the system, have the right of making the recommendations, has passed a bill and sent it to this body.

"The bill has been before the Committee on Civil Service since almost the beginning of the present session and no report has been submitted. I have risen merely to call attention to the fact that the bill is in the Committee on Civil Service and that it has not yet been reported.

"I hope that the Senate will be given an opportunity to vote it up or vote it down, instead of having it killed in committee."

Senator McKellar, supported by Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, flatly stated that he would oppose bringing the bill to the floor for a vote. Senator O'Mahoney could move to discharge the committee, he facetiously commented, referring to a parliamentary device that is practically never resorted to in the Senate.

Sees Senate Rights Hit

The situation with regard to the House bill, Senator McKellar continued, was similar to that which would exist if the Senate passed an appropriation bill in regard to which the House has sole initiative—"in a moment when nobody was paying very much attention," and sent it to the House.

"A member of the House of Representatives has offered a bill to take away the constitutional right of the Senate to pass upon first-, second- and third-class postmaster appointments. I do not see how the author of the bill could have expected the Senate seriously to consider such a bill. "The bill certainly ought not to have originated in the House."

"I wish to say to the senator," concluded Senator McKellar, "that I do not think the bill will get anywhere at this session of Congress or at any other session of Congress so long as he and I may be here."

Senator McKellar's argument ignored the fact, it is pointed out here, that the proposal to put Post Office appointees under Civil Service originated independently in the Senate. Senator O'Mahoney's bill was bottled up in committee, however.

SPICED STRINGS

Chuckles
SPICED STRINGS
SEVEN
kinds of spice-flavored, colorful sticks of best quality jellie candy, sugar-sprinkled. Delicious and wholesome. In cellophane-wrapped packages at most candy counters.
One of Amend's Famous
CHUCKLES
FRED W. AMEND CO.
Danville, Ill.
10c

Mudie Library Quits London Scene After Century's Services

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Mudie's famous London library," which has been a household word in the British book world for nearly a hundred years, has gone out of business. The great number of shops prepared to supply books to readers at "twopence a book a week" has been too much for it.

Founded by Mr. C. E. Mudie in 1842, it was not long before his library grew into a much appreciated business, and the writer can remember with what eagerness "Mudie's box" was looked forward to by his parents in the depths of the country.

Those were the days of the three-volume novel costing 31s. 6d. Mr. Mudie, too, would stock no book which he considered offended the proprieties in any way. In the height of its prosperity Mudie's issued as many as 100,000 copies a week and there were as many as 50,000 subscribers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

You Protect Your Purse When You Select
HOWARD CLOTHES

In these days of screaming sales appeals Howard continues to hold its customers without need to hold sales. More than one million satisfied Howard customers know that the one Howard low price has not been marked up at the beginning of the season to stand a markdown later on. One price only and only one price the year 'round.

These Howard Values Tell!

Icy-Spun TROPICALS 3-piece Suits $22.50

... Cool, Comfortable BREEZE-CLOTH SUITS Light and dark colors . . . coat and trousers . . $12.75

Newark, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Boston, Worcester, Providence, Syracuse, Pittsburgh, Chicago

HOWARD CLOTHES
AIR-CONDITIONED

Stores Conveniently Located in MANHATTAN...BRONX...BROOKLYN JAMAICA

Charge it HOWARD WAY

It's easy for every man to plan a complete Howard wardrobe, with a small outlay of money. Just open a Howard perfected Ten Payment Thrift account. Select the garment you prefer and defer the payments. You pay the one and only Howard cash price . . . plus a dollar service charge fee.

Some Boys Don't Like a Parade

© Keystone
Prince Abdullah Prince Moulay Hassan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Little Prince Abdullah and his elder brother, Prince Moulay Hassan, sons of the Sultan of Morocco, were in the crowds which watched Paris' recent "Bastille Day" celebrations. A grand parade of troops marched past President Lebrun of France, King Carol of Roumania, the Sultan of Morocco and other prominent foreign visitors. But little Abdullah was bored.

Way Seems Clear to Pass Remaining New Deal Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

voted to amend the bill to include retail store employees; to restrict imports of goods manufactured in foreign countries where labor standards are lower than those in the bill; to provide for 48 state administrators, and to require that the proposed five-man board must be appointed from five regions—Northwest, Northeast, Southwest, Southeast, and Central.

The committee was also prepared to add amendments protecting collective bargaining, urged by the American Federation of Labor, with the general approval of President Roosevelt.

Meanwhile, the other big measure, the housing bill, was moving to almost certain enactment, on a two-way front. The Senate was preparing to vote under a limitation of debate agreement, while House Banking and Currency Committee was pushing its hearings on the same measure. Mayor LaGuardia of New York, William Green of the A. F. of L. and John L. Lewis of the C. I. O. have all approved the program.

The balance of the New Deal program is at various stages of progress:

Hearings on legislation to limit tax evasion will start in the House Ways and Means Committee next week. A special joint tax investigating committee has completed its recommendations for changes designed to prevent leaks of $100,000,000 or more in revenue annually and will report to both houses tomorrow.

Court Bill to Follow

The substitute lower court reform bill will be taken up by the Senate as soon as the Wagner-Steagall housing bill has been disposed of, and passage is expected before the week end.

The Jones compromise sugar quota bill will be brought up in the House Thursday under a rule fixed by the Rules Committee.

The Senate adopted the conference report on the District of Columbia tax bill, which carries as a rider the Tydings bill to permit minimum resale contracts. The Tydings measure is opposed by President Roosevelt. The House has already approved the measure, which now goes to the White House.

Senate apprehension lest Mr. Roosevelt might make a recess Supreme Court appointment has somewhat subsided, following his White House comments.

Congressional demand for farm crop control, coupled with federal price guaranties, is growing, and may cause an upset in adjournment plans. Among other proposals, Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho urged a special session this fall to consider general farm legislation "if prices continue going down."

Half a dozen important perfecting amendments to the Wagner-Steagall housing bill have been adopted by the Senate including one putting all officials under civil service, another reducing the board's size from five to three and putting the authority under the Interior bureau instead of leaving it independent. This is in line with the Administration's announced purpose to weed out many existing independent agencies, and to avoid creation of new ones wherever possible.

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Home for rest, study and recreation
Outdoor Dining Room and Sleeping Porch
BOOKLET PHONE RONK. 18

Trailer Garden Brings 'Nature' To N. Y. Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Pavement-bound New York City children are going to have a garden to look at this summer, however devoid of growing green their tenement neighborhoods may be. This was assured yesterday when the Department of Parks sent out a vine-enclosed trailer garden on a circuit of the city's 228 playgrounds.

It is a six-ton trailer, big enough to present a joyous variety of nature studies as these concern marigolds, black-eyed susans, cockscombs, fuchsias, forget-me-nots, petunias, snowballs, roses, mint, thyme, sage, as well as their more prosaic brethren of the patch, the sweet potato, beans, sweet-corn, peanuts, cotton and scores more.

The exhibit takes cognizance, too, of blights in displays of the Japanese beetle, arch-enemy of gardens; the cut-worm, the cabbage butterfly and so on down the list of sinister import.

An attendant will be on hand to answer questions, for the purport of the tour is not only to evoke thoughts of the country, but provide an education in gardening.

Gandhi and Viceroy Hold First Parley

SIMLA, India, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Marquis of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, conferred for the first time today with Mahatma Gandhi, who has led much of the opposition to the new Constitution, but who had left the door open for negotiations.

Gandhi came here on the invitation of the Viceroy, who deferred seeing him until the Indian Congress Party, of which Gandhi is a leader, agreed to accept provincial office. An official statement said general maters, including the improvement of India's masses, were discussed.

Opposed to a new constitution for the colonial empire that still held it under British rule, the Congress Party at first refused to participate in forming provincial governments although it won majorities in 6 out of 11 recent elections.

Aquitania Surpasses Own Previous Crossing Marks

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Still going strong at the ripe old age of 23, the Cunard White Star liner Aquitania docked yesterday after the fastest east to west Atlantic crossing in her history.

The ship, fitted a year ago with new propellers of the type used on the Queen Mary, covered the 3090 miles from Cherbourg to Ambrose Light in five days, seven hours and 19 minutes at an average speed of 24.27 knots.

The Normandie arrived Sunday night with an all-time record for the same crossing—3 days, 23 hours and 2 minutes. The French liner's average speed was 30.58 knots.

Brazil Action in German Deal Evidence of Good Faith to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 — The "plain talking" which Brazilian and American government representatives did here last month regarding general trade and financial relations between the two countries was seen here today to have borne fruit in the announcement from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, of the cancellation of a German deal for 300,000 bags of coffee.

The deal involved German "Aski" marks which could be used by Brazil only for the purchase of German goods. It is the type of trade arrangement which is considered to be in violation of America's trade agreement with Brazil and which brought sharp protests to the State Department here from American exporters to Brazil during the early part of the year.

So strong were these protests, and so well justified in the opinion of American officials, that steps were taken to discuss Brazilian-American relations at a series of conferences here involving both State and Treasury Departments.

Gold to Brazil

These conversations resulted in statements issued on July 15 announcing the United States would sell gold to Brazil up to a total of $60,000,000 and would make dollar exchange available to Brazil. In return Brazil undertook to protect principles involved in the Brazil-United States trade agreements "against outside competition that is directly subsidized by governments."

German competition which had been cutting into the market for American finished products, particularly machinery, steel rails and typewriters, was understood at the time to have been the object of this reference in the official communiqué following the discussions here.

Since that date, Washington has been waiting to see what the results would be. The announcement in Dio de Janeiro of cancellation of the coffee deal is welcomed as evidence of good faith on the part of the Brazilian Government and a willingness to observe the agreements concluded in July.

Largest Consumer

In view of the fact the United States is the biggest consumer of Brazil's primary export commodity—coffee—it has been felt here that Brazil owes American products more generous treatment than has been accorded them. The practice of accepting German goods on a barter basis in preference to competing American goods was deemed particularly unfair as well as in violation of the trade agreement.

However, it was recognized that exchange problems entered into the Brazilian position. For this reason the undertaking to make dollar exchange available to Brazil was made part of the July 15 undertaking.

Prominent in the situation was the contention the German goods going in to Brazil were priced on the basis of German Government subsidy. What proof this Government may have for the contention has not been made public. The fact is, however, that American business in Brazil was for a time losing ground heavily to German competition.

Conditions reached the point where it was intimated to Brazil that "most favored nation" treatment would be withdrawn and preference given to coffee produced elsewhere if conditions continued unchanged. Brazilian trade figures are being watched with interest and the expectation that they will show an improvement.

Cotton: Subsidy or Control

(Continued from Page 1)

a committee including Chairman Marvin Jones (D) of Texas, of the House Agricultural Committee, and Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, of the Senate Agricultural Committee to confer with the President.

Mr. Roosevelt's argument is strong and succinct. In 1932, he points out, there was 5-cent cotton and a 13,000,000-bale carryover. By dint of crop control under federal legislation, aided somewhat by recurrent droughts, the carryover was curtailed until it reached 5,000,000 bales. The low carryover insured a higher price for cotton. With the higher price, rising to around 12 cents a pound, it was possible to make commodity loans to farmers for the Government was then able to get its money back.

But, President Roosevelt said to his press conference yesterday, if you buy cotton (i. e., make crop loans) without curtailing production you "bust the Treasury."

By spring of 1935, he said, the cotton carryover had been reduced to reasonable proportions and the price was at a satisfactory level. But the AAA invalidation by the Supreme Court ended crop control. The ensuing Soil Conservation Act served to check surpluses only to a limited degree.

Comes 1937, with what the President described as one of the biggest cotton crops in history, likely to add 4,000,000 bales to the surplus. Prices are therefore likely to drop severely, and have already gone down to 10 cents a pound.

Unless we have surplus control, he said, we are just buying into a bag. The Government cannot make loans without control. The general rule applies to wheat, to corn-hogs, and to other crops. When the Government is again able to introduce surplus control, it will be possible to attain a satisfactory price and maintain the price. Without crop control, he continued, the economy of the country will be wrecked, for every time wheat and cotton drop below a satisfactory price level the purchasing power of their areas dries up.

Despite this reasoning, the movement for renewal of the commodity loan program was making swift headway, under leadership of some hitherto loyal supporters of the President. Senators Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama and Theodore G. Bilbo (D) of Mississippi introduced resolutions to direct the Commodity Credit Corporation to make loans of 12 cents a pound on cotton and pledging the passage of general farm legislation early in the next session.

In other words, they want their loans now and their crop control later. Senator "Cotton Ed" Smith presented a letter from Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, showing that funds were available for the loans.

Senator Smith announced that he would bring in general farm legislation—but only in the next session. He is hostile to the bills presented by farm organizations and backed in theory at least by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Senator Smith, Mr. Ford and other cotton spokesmen insisted that quick financial relief is necessary to assist southern farmers. They proposed an immediate lending policy. Senator Black, citing price declines to "almost 10 cents a pound," said "such a price for cotton is below the cost of production to the farmer, and this price or any lower price will greatly disturb the economic progress and advancement of this country."

Already introduced is a bill by Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, directing government loans on wheat.

'Genteel Booing' to Greet Commercial Ads in Movies

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 4 (AP)—A group of young businessmen will file into a Little Rock theater tonight for the first public appearance of the "Society for Booing of Commercial Advertisements in Motion Picture Theaters."

The idea, said M. C. Blackman, secretary of the society, will be "just a little genteel, well-modulated booing by a competent boo leader."

"Listen for the signal," he urged members in announcements directed at all "weary and resentful of having commercial advertisements inflicted upon you when you have paid for entertainment." But there'll be "nothing rough or rowdy," he said.

WE HAVE A "MINIATURE" KODAK TO SUIT YOU

KODAK VOLLENDA
Range unusually wide. *Price* decidedly moderate. Anastigmat *f*.3.5 lens. 1/500-second Compur-Rapid shutter. Makes 16 pictures, 1-3/16 x 1-9/16 inches, on a roll of "vest pocket" Kodak Film. Price, $44.50.

KODAK RETINA
Old favorite—splendid new lens—Kodak Anastigmat EKTAR *f*.3.5. Shutter, 1/500-second Compur-Rapid. For black-and-white or full-color Kodachrome pictures. A brilliant "miniature" performer. Price, $57.50.

KODAK BANTAM SPECIAL
Performs brilliantly under all conditions. Super lens, Kodak Anastigmat EKTAR *f*.2.0. 1/500-second Compur-Rapid shutter. Coupled range finder. For black-and-white or full-color Kodachrome pictures. Price, $110.

Perhaps you can help pay for one of these "miniatures" by trading in your old camera

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.
NEW YORK, Madison Avenue at 45th / 745 Fifth Avenue / 235 West 23rd Street
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut Street / 117 S. 16th Street
ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 Boardwalk
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield Street / Hotel Statler
BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles St.
WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street N. W.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street

Chandler & Co.
BOSTON

SPECIAL!
Magic--
SATIN SLIPS 1.68
Tailored or with Lace appliques

A grand, high lustre satin with very pretty lace attractively appliqued makes a slip you'll enjoy wearing! Also a tailored type . . . fitting with an unbroken, beautiful smoothness!

Crepe Slips, tailored or lace trimmed, 1.68.
Street floor at Chandler's

Cooling . . . Refreshing . Invigorating

On these hot, muggy, August days, indulge in the luxury of a refreshing FULLER SHOWER. Enjoy its cooling, invigorating stimulation. Feel your whole system respond to its gentle massage, as the water streams through the brush, cleaning the pores and toning up the skin. And, find how ideal it is for shampooing at home.

For a short period, this FULLER FRICTION SHOWER costs you only $2.29 complete with rubber tube and metal bulb. Take advantage of this extremely low price.

Worthwhile Savings on Larger Orders:
$5 to $9.99—10% discount
$10 to $19.99—12% discount
$20 and up—15% discount

Order from your Fuller Brush Dealer or Fuller Brush Branch Office nearest you, or, write direct to The Fuller Brush Company, Hartford, Conn.
Prices apply in Continental U. S. only.

Homemade ice cream — made easily with Burnett's Liquid-Mix. Freezes quickly in your automatic refrigerator. Sherbet, too, for real economy. Four luscious fresh fruit flavors.

THIS ONE'S MINE . . .

GO GET YOURS

You can't beat that Underwood flavor of fine ham and delicately blended spices. ● Send 12 cents for a medium tin, or 25 cents for one of the new red Table Jars of Underwood Deviled Ham. Address: Dept. M-8.

WM. UNDERWOOD CO., Watertown, Mass.

UNDERWOOD Deviled Ham

The Sandwich Spread of the Nation

Coal 'Authority' Proposed to End Bootleg Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 4—A scheme designed to solve Pennsylvania's perplexing "bootleg" coal problem has been formulated by Charles J. Margiotti, attorney-general of the Commonwealth, and will be presented to Gov. George H. Earle when he returns from Europe. Indications are that a special session of the General Assembly would be necessary before it could be put into effect, and that, if an extraordinary session were called, it would meet early next fall.

Mr. Margiotti's proposal includes:

1. Establishment of an anthracite authority, probably of five members, which would have power of eminent domain to take over unopened anthracite lands or abandoned collieries should the landowners or operators refuse to lease or sell them voluntarily, either to the authority or to private enterprise. The authority would lease the lands to private operators, or, if necessary, engage in the anthracite business itself.

2. The authority would have an appropriation for administrative expenses, as well as for the initial payments of lands taken over, with an issue of bonds to be liquidated through royalties on coal sold or rentals on leases.

3. The authority would continue until the "bootleg" problem had been eradicated and would pay local taxes to the counties in which it operated.

Boy Scouts Nearing Three Million Mark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Boy Scouts of the world are nearing the 3,000,000 mark, it is shown in world census figures for 1937 which have just been compiled by the Boy Scouts International Bureau. An increase of 340,060, bringing the number to 2,812,074, is shown for the past period.

This is the largest increase in membership the movement has ever known. The world census is taken every two years, the last census being in 1935, when the total was 2,472,014.

The Boy Scout movement is now in its thirtieth year, and since that little experimental camp on Brownsea Island, just off the Dorset coast, in 1907, with only enough boys to make an average sized Boy Scout troop, the movement has grown, or metaphorically, the acorn has grown into a tree and has spread its branches into almost every country in the world. There are now Boy Scouts in 49 countries.

Enjoy heat without work or worry with

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

OIL-O-MATIC alone gives you all 3 of these money-saving features

NEXT winter, enjoy yourself! Instead of playing nursemaid to a coal shovel—be a lady of leisure. Install an Oil-O-Matic in your home now . . . while prices are still amazingly low.

Oil-O-Matic will free you from all the drudging ever connected with home heating. No more coal shoveling! No more ash hauling! No more grate shaking! One flick of your finger—and your home becomes—and *stays*—the temperature you want it to be. Lucky, too, how low Oil-O-Matic prices are now! They're less today than ever before. Yet this famous oil burner (world's biggest seller) is more economical and more efficient than ever.

Take a look at the Oil-O-Matic today. Then buy before prices advance. Easy monthly payments.

1. THE METERING PUMP—Feeds correct quantity of oil for perfect combustion, regardless of changes in temperature or viscosity of oil.

2. PROJECTED FLAME—No part of an Oil-O-Matic is inside the furnace. Thus, vital parts not exposed to effects of heat.

3. THE DIFFUSOR—permits intermingling of fuel oil and air inside the furnace, resulting in *complete* combustion.

See the sensational new Williams HP-3 Oil Burner —amazingly low priced!

Call your Williams Oil-O-Matic dealer (see telephone book) for FREE Expert Survey of your entire heating plant

GET BOOKLET FREE

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING CORP, Dept. A865, Bloomington, Ill.

Please send me a copy of "The Oil-O-Matic Primer"—your beautiful new booklet which explains oil heat in simple, unmechanical terms.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

Metamorphism

Photos by Lincoln Borglum; Gutzon Borglum, Sculptor

Translating a Mountain Side Into Statuary

Details of Drilling on Lincoln Head at Mt. Rushmore National Monument, Black Hills, S. D., at Left, and at Right the Head of Washington

Borglum Seeks Life Expression For Stone Faces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MT. RUSHMORE, Black Hills, S. D.—The work on the Mt. Rushmore National Memorial is now at its most interesting stage, Gutzon Borglum, sculptor, declared when he returned from Paris and Washington to Mt. Rushmore recently to direct the summer's activities on the Black Hills mountain.

"It is the work of putting life into these vast heads," he said, pausing in his task of changing the Lincoln hand of the studio model to glance across the valley to the giant cliff where the head of the Great Emancipator is already emerging from the granite.

"In most cases," he said, "it has been considered enough to block in, in an architectural sense, the colossal heads but I have worked on the theory and I know I'm right, that if I should convert Stone Mountain into one great head of Robert E. Lee, resting there in the hills, it would be interesting, startling and immortal—if I could give it the life expression. I think, in other words, that size has nothing to do with the demands of lifelikeness. A piece of sculpture has to be more than a block of wood.

"The expression on each of these men, if I have a right to create that expression, must be historically true and reflect the spirit and the hope of the times in which they lived. They have no relation to our day and the greatest possible use of this federal memorial would be to make it as truthfully as possible a reflection of the spirit of the time in which each of these men lived. I have, in consideration of this and still am, reading as close to the original thought of each as historical records permit and I shall so interpret. I have been able to get a little of this into the faces already but by no means as it will finally appear.

"I think that in many ways Leonardo Da Vinci's 'Last Supper' is the most remarkable study of living character that has ever been produced in painting. It is the most remarkable collection of separate, individual characters each reacting as they would with their natures react and so living that some critics have referred to it as the first movie.

"I believe that my group of characters here, while each immensely concerned in his own theory or philosophy of government should be in a separate and a distinct way as much alive. I hope so. I'm trying to do that.

"And so the work from now on will be not only intensely more interesting, more different and give these great faces life, but the real drama of the group begins now."

Lord Baden-Powell Wins Peace Award

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Lord Baden-Powell, founder and leader of the Boy Scouts, has been awarded the Wateler Peace Prize for 1937 by the board of directors of the Carnegie Foundation here.

The prize this year amounts to £2100. It was founded by Mr. Wateler, a Netherlands subject, who left his property to the Carnegie Foundation on the condition that the annual revenue should be awarded as a peace prize to the person adjudged to have rendered the most valuable services to the cause of peace, or who contributed to finding ways to abolish war.

Murphy to Call Michigan Legislature Into Session

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 4 (AP)—Gov. Frank Murphy and House and Senate leaders agreed yesterday to call the Michigan State Legislature into session again Thursday, in the hope of advancing the Administration program that collapsed last week with the Senate's unorthodox walkout.

Governor Murphy conferred with Speaker George A. Schroeder, of the House, and Lieut. Gov. Leo J. Nowicki, presiding officer of the Senate. The three decided to send telegrams to all legislators immediately asking them to reconvene Thursday afternoon. It will be up to the Legislature to decide whether to go back to work on the Governor's bills or to order a legal adjournment of the confused special session.

Powder Used by Hindus

Gunpowder used by the Hindus is referred to in several ancient manuscripts.

Spanish Loyalists Weld Forces

VALENCIA, Aug. 4 (AP)—After four consecutive days of Cabinet sessions devoted to military and internal affairs, the Spanish Republican Government has decided to weld its forces in northern Spain under a defense junta.

Education Minister Jesus Hernandes said the junta would be similar to the civilian-controlled defense organization at Madrid.

The Cabinet, completing its deliberations late yesterday, also decided on a social reform program which included a moratorium on all farm rents in government territory until September, 1938, and steps to put down a rearguard disaffection.

The action was directed at extremists among the Government following, which, while superficially "anti-Fascist," the Government accused of trying actually to aid the enemy.

Premier Negrin's Cabinet called on municipal authorities to list sources of food supply and processing concerns, including markets and slaughterhouses; transportation, water, gas and electrical services, and theaters which are in the control of elements unsympathetic to the Government.

This was ordered with a view to municipal control of these supplies or services.

A union of Socialists and Communists in a single proletarian party seemed near achievement as Socialist leaders suspended a group opposing the union, Leftist Republicans, forming the main bulwark of the Government, which is primarily Republican rather than proletarian, likewise called a meeting to consider a union with proletarian elements.

Merely 'Cordial' to Franco

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 4 (AP)—A semi-official Vatican statement said today the Holy See is maintaining cordial relations with the Spanish insurgent Government, but that no steps have been taken toward formal diplomatic recognition.

The Vatican secretariat described as "inexact" dispatches from Salamanca, seat of the insurgent regime, reporting the insurgents and the Vatican formally were exchanging diplomatic representatives.

It was explained that although the Vatican has given diplomatic approval to the nomination of Pablo de Churruca, Marquis of Aycinena, as Insurgent semi-official representative to the Vatican, the situation remains unchanged. He is taking the place of the Marquis de Magaz who is now the Insurgent ambassador to Berlin.

"With regard to news coming from Salamanca concerning diplomatic relations between the Holy See and Gen. Francisco Franco's government, no communication is being made from the Vatican on official recognition," the semi-official statement said.

"It is affirmed that nothing is changed with regard to the mission for some time confided to Cardinal Archbishop Goma Y Tomas of Toledo (the Vatican's semi-official representative to the Franco regime) who continues to maintain relations between the Holy See and Franco."

The statement said Monsignor Idelbrando Antoniutti, delegate now in Insurgent Spain, is not on a diplomatic mission, but is there for humanitarian reasons. The position of papal delegate is without diplomatic standing.

Reward Is Given For Sea Heroism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Resourcefulness and courage shown by officers and crew of the steamship American Banker, of the United States Lines, when they rescued the personnel of a foundering British schooner, have found recognition today in medals and cash awards from the Lifesaving Benevolent Association of New York.

It was during a heavy gale last October that Capt. Alfred M. Moore of the American Banker came upon the schooner Mabel A. Frye off the coast of Newfoundland after the latter had been battered by the storm for five days and was at the point of sinking, with both her boats disabled and the pumps choked.

With the aid of Theodore Christensen, his chief officer, Captain Moore directed the rescue of the captain of the schooner and the crew, lowering a boat into the heavy sea to take off the endangered men. Manned by a crew of six, the little boat proceeded to the Mabel A. Frye, guided by flares, carried out her commission, returned to the American Banker and was hoisted out of the water. Less than two hours were required for the rescue.

Captain Moore received a gold bar from the association, and was asked to affix it to the gold medal awarded him in 1929 for the rescue of 12 men from the schooner Gander Deal. Mr. Christensen's part in the rescue was recognized with a silver medal. Each member of the lifeboat crew is to receive a bronze medal and $50 cash as he arrives in port.

47,500 Radio Amateurs

There are approximately 47,500 licensed amateur radio operators in the United States.

IN NEW YORK CITY

HOTEL STANFORD

Small, quiet family hotel
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A Peep Into Jamboree-City

VOGELENZANG, Netherlands, Aug. 4 (AP)—Boy Scouts of 31 nations marched past Queen Wilhelmina and her son-in-law, Prince Bernhard, at their 25th world jubilee today.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VOGELENZANG, Neth. — Innumerable tents are set up like a miniature city, with telegraph offices, trading posts scattered through the camps, the Scouts' own post office and communication bureau, safety setup, mess halls, a tent for orderlies, and still others.

Our Boy Scout guide wears a wide strip of merit badges strung from shoulder to belt-line. Close scrutiny of the emblems reveals special insignia. No wonder the boy's face is all aglow as he reveals the following honors awarded him during his scouting days thus far: Art, Forestry, Indian Lore, Aviation, Bird Study, Botany, Civics, Conservation, First Aid, Forestry, Marksmanship, Pioneering, Public Speaking, Sculpture and Scholarship.

Something Doing All Day

From the morning bugle to taps the day is a continuous series of "something doing" in the camp. Each morning the boys raise on the avenue of flags in the Headquarters Camp the flags of the 57 nations that are utilizing the Boy Scout program.

Our guide points to the group of 25 Boy Scouts from the Bahamas, where scouting was established 25 years ago, strange as it may seem, by a woman named Evelyn Cobb. Scout Leader W. A. Cole displayed exhibits of the sponge industry, representing the island's largest international trade.

Just as we bid adieu to the Bahama Scout leader, we are attracted by the Chinese Scout, Chao-Chen Yang, a representative of Nanking. He was awarded a gold badge presented by a Chinese troop on behalf of the National Council.

His face glows as we ask for a moment of his time. He must know what we are after, as she "begs pardon" and returns with his translation booklets, ready to explain the activities of the Boy Scouts of China. These were constituted by the Republic of China 25 years ago by Benjamin Yen, who organized the first troop in Wu Chen. The scouting activities in China are similar to those in America, he assures us, except for the establishment of the national, provincial and municipal councils there being two types of troops in China and only one in America.

Scouting in China

According to their handbook, the aim of the Boy Scouts of China is the development of boys, who are able to do things, who have good habits and straight character, who possess useful general knowledge, and who are sound in body—that they may become intelligent, kind-hearted and courageous young men, prepared to build the nation upon the "Three Principles of the People," and to attain the ideal of a World Commonwealth.

Their mottoes are: "Be Prepared," "Do a Good Turn Daily" and "The Greatest Aim in Life Is to Serve." The first two are also slogans of the Boy Scouts of America.

On Oct. 10, 1936, the president of the Boy Scouts of China invited 15,000 Boy Scouts for a national review in Nanking. About 12 boys sailed from China to Holland for the World Jamboree.

A great forward movement has been made by China compared to 25 years ago in its Boy Scout development. While Chinese are known to keep to old law and tradition, they are as enthusiastic about the movement as if it belonged to Old China.

The translation of "Jamboree" in English is "frolic" or "spree," but to the Chinese the literal translation is "great meeting" or "great gathering," written in Chinese "Tai Whi." Scout Yang has looked forward to a great time at the greatest gathering of his life.

The Canadian Delegation

As we look ahead we notice a Canadian representative, who extends us a welcome salute. We are eager to know how many Canadians are here and learn that a total of 147 Boy Scouts of Canada are present. Two bicycled from Cobble Hill, British Columbia, to the preliminary meeting at Washington, D. C., having started the middle of April and arrived before the opening day. The boys are Philip LaFortune and Arthur E. Freeman, who have some interesting tales of adventure to relate. Several other Canadian Scouts cycled to Washington from Quebec.

There are 87,000 Scouts in Canada, 31,000 in Ontario alone. Scouting is working out on a provincial basis, there being a Provincial Council at the head.

A Lithuanian Scout

Our last call is with the Lithuanian Scout Leader, Kazys Laucius, who represents 8000 Boy Scouts. We are attracted by his colorful tent, recorated with shells and moss. In Lithuania camps are usually set up in the pine forests, amid moss and pine cones.

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AUGUST 10

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Japan to Push 'Far Enough' To Assure Grip on North China

PEIPING, Aug. 4 (AP)—Japan's army penetrated 35 miles south of Peiping today, more than halfway to the Kaopeitien region, where Japanese commanders expect a Chinese army to take its first stand against Japan's march through North China.

A Japanese brigade under Maj. Gen. Torashimo Kawabe marched into Liuliho, only 30 miles north of Kaopeitien on the Peiping-Hankow railroad. Ahead was believed to be a Chinese army marching north from Paotingfu.

While the Japanese moved southward, 2000 "forgotten men" of the 29th Chinese Army were disarmed near Peiyuan, northwest of Peiping, and herded into the ancient capital at their own request.

Japanese officials said the men, left isolated when the 29th Army's main forces retreated from the Peiping region, asked to surrender their arms after a Japanese plane flew over their quarters threatening bombardment. The Chinese unit had been "overlooked," the Japanese said, after it had failed to participate in the Peiyuan hostilities.

Dispatches from Tientsin reported Japanese reinforcements were continuing to pour into North China leading observers to believe Japan might be contemplating a large-scale push beyond the Hopei territory, now almost completely dominated by the Japanese Army.

Japanese air forces sent scouts as far south as Chengchow, strategic rail junction in Honan Province, and east over Tsinan, capital of Shantung.

In the Peiping area Japanese planes showered leaflets warning Chinese not to tamper with communication lines, declaring that if the responsibility could not be fixed for such incidents entire communities would suffer bombardment in retaliation. Twice yesterday Japanese raiders dropped bombs on Paotingfu.

South of Tientsin Japanese troops were reported to have advanced 15 miles along the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad, the same route large bodies of Central Chinese troops were said to be following north.

Japanese officials said the advances south were to be deep enough to assure Japan's supremacy in the North China region where it demands economic domination and freedom from the Nanking regime.

Japan Pouring Troops Into North China Area; Move on Shansi Forecast

TIENTSIN, Aug. 4 (AP)—Japan continued today to pour troops into North China, leading to forecasts here that the army would move into Shansi Province, rich in natural resources, when occupation of Hopei is complete.

Three transuports arrived today with 500 troops, who landed at Tangku and at once took up guard at the strategically important port, commanding the Hai River entrance. They kept guard while additional troops disembarked.

Since reopening of the Tientsin-Shanhaikwan railroad, which connects with Manchoukuo, more than 2000 Japanese have arrived at Tientsin.

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Mid-summer Sale of Furniture
This Is An Unusual Sale!
Your birthday differs from other days in the year only because you PLAN it to be an exciting and happy day filled with fun. And August differs from other months in the year as far as furniture is concerned for pretty much the same reason. For we have been planning and working and buying and looking for the many things it takes to make a sale that's unusual and that brings you real savings! * Last November, for instance, we made one of the largest investments ever in furniture. For we foresaw the sharply rising prices which have resulted. These savings we made then are yours now. In addition, we have worked closely with many good furniture makers who have striven to their utmost to provide us with unequaled values. And succeeded. We have collected furniture for every room in the house and got the prices down so that these savings will make the Sale more exciting for you! * Convenient Deferred Payments if Preferred.

Historic Hudson Scenery Is Preserved

R. I. Nesmith; Keystone; Charles Phelps Cushing

Bear Mountain Bridge
Hudson River Boats Pass Stone Mountain

The Palisades
On the Hikers' Trail

Radio Listeners Demand Monitor News From WABY

With Monitor Newscasters

ALBANY, N. Y.—Some million and a quarter listeners of radio station WABY in Albany want the Monitor's newscasts. They want that service so much, in fact, that WABY was happy to see it resumed after a period of discontinuance.

This is recalled by Harold E. Smith, general manager and founder of this newest of Albany's radio stations.

"There was an unusual reaction to elimination of the Monitor news broadcast," Mr. Smith said. "We were glad to have it replaced and to satisfy hundreds who wrote or 'phoned to protest. We have established beyond question that it is one of the most substantial and generally popular of our program features."

WABY, from which the Monitor news issues daily at 10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday, with Douglas Ryder of Albany as announcer, was established in 1933 by the Adirondack Broadcasting Company. Its business office and studio are located in the Ten Eyck Hotel Building and the transmitter is in the town of Colonie, at the Albany city limit.

Originally WGLC at Glens Falls, New York, operated by the Griffin Lumber Company, WABY assumed its present call on transfer to Albany. Its call letters, of course, are significant of Albany and the state. It reaches, it is estimated, some half-million daytime listeners and approximately three-quarters of a million at night.

The station's personnel is headed by Mr. Smith as general manager and director; Shedden Weir as chief announcer and studio manager. Mr. Smith, who also is general manager of Station WOKO, Albany, has become in the six years of his residence there an aviation enthusiast, flying his own plane. He is also a dog fancier. Mr. Weir, educated at Edinburgh University, has had long experience in radio announcing.

Mr. Smith, when WABY was started, went beyond the usual regulations and radiocasting ethics to demand clean advertising, complete absence of material offensive on any score, elimination of controversial or negative matter, and bright, attractive script. Both stations have established, further, notable records in public service, joining heartily in welfare and civic campaigns and in emergency services.

WABY radiocasts on a frequency of 1370 kilocycles.

This is article number 100 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, Aug. 6.

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10. Cream Buttermilk
11. Light Cream
12. Medium Cream
13. Heavy Cream
14. Sour Cream
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Chain of Parks on Hudson Draws Millions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Twelve million persons have visited Palisades Interstate Park annually in recent years, making it one of the most frequented public recreation areas in America, but even such record attendance promises to be broken in 1937 on the basis of figures compiled by the park management for the first six months of the year.

Extending along the west bank of the Hudson River from Fort Lee, N. J., opposite New York City, to Newburgh, in a chain of parks 60 miles long, the Palisades area is attracting so many visitors that pressure upon recreational facilities has led park officials to wonder how long their improvement program will keep even slightly ahead of the demand.

Use of the park's camping outfits currently is running at capacity, with 90 in use. Many applicants for this service have been turned away and the management estimates that 20 additional outfits could be used were they available.

Many Ways to Get There

Practically all forms of transportation have been employed to bring visitors to the $47,000 acres of park land in the area. This year the number of automobiles, many of which show out-of-state and foreign license plates, has been running at record levels. The West Shore and the Erie Railroads have brought long trainloads of tourists, while excursion steamers on the Hudson suddenly found pre-depression prosperity in passenger traffic to park points. In addition, large numbers of hikers have invaded the park to make use of trails and shelters.

"The problem facing the park management is to supply public demand for recreation as fast as it grows," Frederick C. Sutro, executive director, said. "In its earlier years the Park Commission was aided in providing permanent facilities, such as roads, new lakes, camps, service buildings and museums, through a large share of private philanthropy. State appropriations as well as relief grants have permitted important, permanent improvements. But the extent of private support has fallen off, and the area of extensive emergency relief expenditures is reaching the point of suspension.

"While the financing of improvements and park expansion seems to be materially limited, the public demand for facilities is increasing and appears likely to continue to do so. The park supports an important part of its service with modest fees, but it needs more money for permanent improvements. Among other things, it needs to complete and perfect several new lakes for camping and water recreation."

Park Has Six Sections

Mr. Sutro explained that the park embraces a large part of the Highlands of the Hudson and has six sections—the Palisades in New Jersey and the Tallman Mountain, Blauvelt, Hook Mountain, Bear Mountain-Harriman and Storm King areas in New York. Within the park area, but not under the supervision of the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, are the Stony Point Battlefield Reservation and Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh.

Bear Mountain is the center of the most intensive recreational use of the park and operates as a year-'round area for summer and winter sports. All kinds of summer amusements are numerous and the area is convenient to all transportation.

While Palisades Interstate Park is the largest public preserve in America within easy reach of so large a metropolitan population as that of Greater New York, and while the original commissioners evidently thought the expansion program they undertook 30 years ago would provide space adequate for a century, the growth of interest in outdoor recreation and means of transportation for getting into the woods and hills have advanced so far that it is believed other forest land might well be added on the west.

Regardless of the demand for mass use of the park facilities, however, the commission has retained the ideal of maintaining a large portion in semi-wilderness. Several divisions in New Jersey have been forced into mass use, but in the 43,000 acres of the Bear Mountain-Harriman section, all but 12,000 acres has been retained for forest. The retention of so large an area is believed to provide the largest preserve for hikers and nature students within such a short distance of a large city, anywhere in the United States, and has served to protect wild animals and plants from molestation.

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Children's Shop, Third Floor 'Phone Pennypacker 6700

Shoppers for Locomotives Find Automatic Gear Shifts in Style

News in Railroading

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—New model railway locomotives, in case anyone is going out shopping for one, offer this year not only streamlined designs but, of all things, automatic gear shifts.

Of course with the steam engine this improvement is more for safety than mere convenience, as is the case with the automobiles which have it. In railroad language it's power reverse gears. Heretofore in order to make his huge iron horse move backward, the engineer had to pull and tug on a cumbersome lever, so awkward and hard to manipulate as to be dangerous, to the engineer himself, to the engine, and to others about. Now all he has to do is adjust a simple mechanism which throws the massive pieces of machinery around into the right places—and back he goes.

Installation of these gears was recently ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission after the engineers themselves had petitioned for relief. All engines built after Sept. 1, all built prior to that which weigh 150,000 pounds or more on their driving wheels, and all engines used in switching service which weigh 130,000 pounds or more on the driving wheels must be so equipped.

Long distance travel is being made easier and easier for those who don't find it desirable to pay for Pullman berths. The Pennsylvania has just put into service on the Blue Ribbon runs between New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis 40 new coaches which have, among other things, for the comfort of the over-night sitter, individual, rotating and reclining seats, with sponge rubber cushions. Each car, seating 68, has three washrooms, and extra luggage space at the end.

Even the decorating is done with an eye to traveling through the night. The scheme is based on restful shades such as eggshell ivory in the ceiling, fawn on the upper side walls, nut brown on the end bulkheads, and harmonizing tints elsewhere. Silence and ease have been built into the floors too. They consist of sheet rubber with a layer of sponge rubber beneath, all resting on a foundation of cork.

The railroads have boasted, and rightly, of their remarkably low accident record. They can crow a little too over their fire loss record, which has steadily dwindled since 1926. For 1935, for example, the last year for which complete figures are available, the average loss per mile of road was $13.85, while in 1926 it was $28.70, a drop of 51.7 per cent. "Good housekeeping," answer rail officials, when asked the reason for this reduction.

It's been but about five years now since the first high-speed Diesel locomotives began competing with the steam engine for certain types of work and getting front page notices. But in that time there have been technical improvements of which the public knows little. For example, those first engines weighed about 250 pounds per horsepower. Engineers have worked on that matter of the proportion of weight to horsepower so hard that they now have it down to 20 pounds per horsepower. The result isn't so noticeable to those who see and ride behind the Diesels, unless they are stockholders in the railroad, for it has meant chiefly a great saving in operating costs.

Of course we shouldn't slight the faithful steam engine, still the backbone of rail transportation. The engineers haven't forgotten to look for ways to increase efficiency here, and since 1920 the average tractive effort of the steam locomotive has increased 35 per cent, while fuel consumption in the freight service, per 1000 gross ton-miles, dropped 31 per cent. In passenger service the fuel use per car-mile was cut 19 per cent. This means not only that they haul things at less cost, but that they do it with more ease.

It was just a little more than a year ago that the Chicago & Great Western began its integrated rail-truck service between Chicago and the Twin Cities. This is the system, you know, by which truck trailers are rolled onto freight cars and carried to their destination by train, then hooked again to trucks and delivered to the customer's door. The plan does a number of things for three different classes: First, the railroad—it brought to it added revenue of about $380,000 which otherwise it wouldn't have had. Next, the truck companies—besides being profitable from the standpoint of revenue, it allowed them to operate always on schedule and to avoid the dangers and costs of winter driving. It freed them from certain legislative highway restrictions involving length of trailers, state licenses and routes. Third, the public—it found the roads free of the slow, cumbersome trucks and the taxpaying part of the public, which means most of it, found some relief from road damage costs.

The truckers who take advantage of this service are banded under the Illinois-Minnesota Motor Carriers Conference, Inc., and the Keeshin Motor Express, Inc. More than 10,296 truck trailers have been given a lift over this route during the past year.

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Delegates Drop Property Issue

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, August 10, 1787

Property qualifications for members of the National Legislature—which it was assumed would be applied in some form—were suddenly and completely dropped out of the text of the proposed new Constitution in the Federal Convention today.

Unable either to agree on a fixed set of qualifications to be embodied in the draft or to trust the Legislature with authority to set requirements for its own membership, the assembled states rejected the section drawn up along the latter lines and substituted nothing in its place.

Charles Pinckney moved to insert a list of qualifications in terms of "clear, unencumbered estate" to be required of the President and the judges as well as members of the Legislature.

No Qualifications Set

If the matter is referred to the Legislature itself, as the committee of detail left it, the first Legislature will meet without any particular qualifications of property, he pointed out. If it should happen to consist of rich men they might fix qualifications too favorable to their own type; if of poor men, an opposite extreme might result.

"I am opposed," said Mr. Pinckney, "to the establishment of an undue aristocratic influence in the Constitution but I think it essential that the members of the Legislature, the Executive and the Judges should be possessed of competent property to make them independent and respectable. When such great powers are to be trusted, it is prudent to connect the tie of property with that of reputation in securing a faithful administration."

Were he to fix the property requirement, he continued, he should not think of less than one hundred thousand dollars for the President, half that sum for each of the judges, and in like proportion for members of the Legislature. However, he proposed to leave the sums blank to be filled by the convention.

1787— Making the Constitution —1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

The convention has determined the composition of the proposed two-house national legislature but has before it the report of the committee of detail involving many points of consequence as to how members of the lower house are to be elected, what the legislative powers of the new government are to be and so forth. Today: Convention eliminated property qualifications for members of the National Legislature.

Tomorrow: Convention adopts rule National Legislature shall keep a journal of its proceedings.

His Carolina colleague, Mr. Rutledge, who was chairman of the committee of detail, seconded the Pinckney motion, saying the committee had reported no qualifications because they could not agree on any.

Judge Ellsworth of Connecticut said either uniform or fixed qualifications would be unsuitable. If high enough for the southern states they will be inapplicable in the eastern, and if adapted to the eastern states they will serve no purpose in the southern. Likewise what may seem reasonable now may be very inconvenient in the future.

Always of liberal tendency, Doctor Franklin expressed his dislike for property qualifications. "If honesty is often the companion of wealth, and if poverty is exposed to peculiar temptation, it is not less true that the possession of property increases the desire of more property," he said. "Some of the greatest rogues I was ever acquainted with were some of the richest rogues. We should remember the character which the Scripture requires in rulers, that they should be men hating covetousness."

The motion by Mr. Pinckney was rejected by such a general shout of "no" that the roll of states was not even called, a rather exceptional instance.

Mr. Madison then attacked the policy of leaving the subject to the Legislature. If the Legislature can regulate qualifications either of electors or elected, it can by degrees subvert the Constitution, he warned.

On the question for accepting the committee's provision to leave qualifications to the Legislature, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Georgia voted "ay" but all the rest "no."

An effort to authorize a quorum of less than half the membership in the legislative chambers was defeated. The committee's draft was adopted on this point and some other details such as making each house the judge of elections of its members and assuring freedom of speech to members in debate. Additions were made to authorize compelling the attendance of absent members and to require two-thirds concurrence in expelling a member.

Legal Contrast

The omission of specific property qualifications in elections to the proposed National Legislature offers a contrast and perhaps an example in comparison to the laws existing in most states.

In South Carolina, a state Senator must have a freehold of 2000 pounds value, in New Jersey and Maryland 1000 pounds in real and personal property, in North Carolina a freehold of at least 300 acres, and in Virginia, Delaware and New York a freehold of no specified amount. Massachusetts requires a freehold of 300 pounds or 600 pounds in personal property.

As to suffrage, Pennsylvania, Georgia and New Hampshire, the most liberal of the states, require a man to be a taxpayer in order to vote, and all the others have some property qualification.

Popularity of Drama in Radio Colors Plans for New Season

News in Radio

Accompanied by trade warnings that the "program's the thing," the third annual fall radio forecast of Variety indicates that the sponsored radio offerings will be about the same in the 1937-38 winter season as they have been in the past.

Agency reports show that most of the big name star comedy and dramatic programs, variety programs, sketches and musical programs already familiar to listeners will resume their seasons some time during September or thereafter. The comedians, Jack Benny, Fred Allen, Eddie Cantor, Ken Murray, Jack Oakie, Burns and Allen, Fibber McGee and Molly, and others are all scheduled for return.

Variety acts such as the Vallee Hour, Bing Crosby, Show Boat, Hollywood Hotel, Al Pearce, and the new Lanny Ross periods are to be heard again. The script shows of Amos 'n' Andy, Lum and Abner, One Man's Family, the Radio Theater, the Goldbergs will continue or reappear.

Fewer Advertising Sponsors

But despite the note of variety that seems to hang about the radio offerings for 1937-38, solemn warnings have been issued over the sterility of radio programs in general. John L. Clark, president of Transamerican Broadcasting & Television Corporation, has stated that "when the radio broadcasting industry is faced with the necessity of doing a real selling job, those who accept this responsibility will find that their first job will be to provide something that is decidedly lacking at present, and that is, new interesting programs."

"Despite a peak year in broadcasting," Mr. Clark continued, "the mortality rate of advertisers is most alarming. Much of the increased volume has been due to the expansion of a half dozen advertisers, who, combined, practically monopolize the air. If these advertisers alone should suddenly be faced with the problem of finding suitable program material and should decide to stop broadcasting until they found it, they could put radio broadcasting deep in the red."

"Advertising agencies are conscious of the dissatisfaction of sponsors," Bob Landry also remarks in Variety's forecast. "Showmanship is ceasing to be theoretically remote and becoming an anxious fact of the radio market place," he adds.

Drama Series Popular

Despite these ominous portents for sponsored radio there are nevertheless some welcome signs in the radio program production path. One of these may be the present very slight trend toward network and station control of their own programs. The networks may have passed commercial program control over to the private program producing agencies, but the successes of their recent Shakespearean and O'Neill drama series indicates that they may have something really up their sleeves when it comes to producing salable programs.

In Detroit, Station WWJ has started to regain control of its programs, recapturing time and requiring, when it has really gotten into a better position, that advertisers buy programs built by its own program staff. This policy will certainly aid the station in its attempt to achieve a balanced variety of its own. Also if continued to its conclusion by other stations this policy may hold out some very bad news to the program-building staffs of the advertising agencies.

Few Breaks in Programs

Another innovation of WWJ, though not so directly related to program production, but one which listeners will appreciate, is the elimination of all station-break spot announcements in the period from 12 noon to 3 p. m. Thus the advertisers who have contracted for longer periods of time will not be required to run a gamut of shorter minute announcements sandwiched in whenever there is a station break.

While this start, which will cost the station considerable in revenue, is very commendable, the only complaint which can be registered is that it should have been located in a period when it would be more noticed by listeners. The better period would have been between the hours of 4 to 7 p. m., which have long been notorious with listeners as the "bread and butter" period of radiocasting.

Chuckles for "Old Timers"

"Microphone Memoirs," a Bobbs-Merrill book by Credo Fitch Harris which has just been released, is an account of early radio history which should become popular with those who were "in the radio game" at the same period though local Louisville listeners may appreciate many of the references. In reality, the story of WHAS, Louisville, Ky., of which Mr. Harris is manager, his book should cause many a reminiscent chuckle by radio "old timers."

Mr. Harris deals only with the networks, as WHAS comes into the network picture through affiliation with the national chains. The book takes one up to the present through a recital of the role played by WHAS during the recent flood, and ends on a commendatory note by Mr. Harris of the courage and resourcefulness that motivates radiocasters in an emergency of this nature.

Radio Propaganda in Europe

There is a growing demand in Great Britain that she should take her part in the daily dissemination of news by radio in order to counteract the often inaccurate propaganda put out by other countries in Europe.

At present Great Britain is the only country of importance in Europe which restricts radio programs to her own language. In contrast to this there are 12 countries which radiocast in other languages and which reflect what the Governments of those countries wish to have believed.

This activity is most pronounced on the short waves, but on the medium waveband—the one most used by listeners in Europe—the following countries use several languages in their news radiocasts intended for ears outside their own countries—Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Roumania, Russia, Spain and Switzerland.

But this is a small matter compared to the short waveband. No fewer than 61 countries have notified the International Bureau of Telecommunications that they have reserved certain wavelengths for their own use when they wish.

In 47 countries short-wave stations are already in practically daily operation, and those in Germany, Italy, France, and England are powerful enough to reach all over the world. Holland, Japan and Russia, too, as well as the United States can often be picked up in the far distant corners of the earth.

Italy uses directional wireless to a big extent and has separate beams for Arab countries, East Africa, North and South America, and the Far East. Moscow uses a large number of different wavelengths, her talks being almost entirely propaganda in the great number of dialects and languages in use in her vast territories.

Ford to Construct Plant In Missouri, Report Says

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 4 (AP)—Judge William E. Lauer said yesterday the St. Louis County court had been informed by a property owner the Ford Motor Company contemplated construction of a large assembly plant near the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

The Post-Dispatch telephoned the office of Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, at Dearborn, Mich., and was referred to H. B. Hanson, head of the company's construction department.

California's Migratory Labor Problem

By Pacificus
San Francisco

California's migratory labor problem, instead of being solved by a return of "good times," is apparently becoming more acute. The influx of individuals and families from the "dust bowl" areas is far in excess of the labor needs of the state, yet the tide continues to roll in by freight train and rickety auto. One observer recently counted 126 men riding a single freight train into the West, and said that he had not seen such a train in recent months that did not have from 25 to 50 men "beating" their way toward the Pacific.

The number of unemployed migrants entering California during the past two years is estimated at 194,732 by Harold E. Pomeroy, state director of relief. The figures for the period from Jan. 1 to June 15, 1937, as given by the Resettlement Administration, are 42,771. This is an increase of about 30 per cent over the comparable figure for 1936. Drought states continue to supply a large majority of the migrants, with Oklahoma leading all others by a considerable margin.

Farm Laborers Lead

More than 90 per cent of the migrants are whites and a large percentage are farm laborers. Former farm owners, renters and share croppers comprise a considerable percentage of the whole.

The state department of industrial relations, which makes a regular inspection of labor camps, announces that in 40 camps inspected it was found that 2881 occupants were American-born, while 612 were foreign-born. The problem thus reveals itself as an almost purely American one, and not a situation caused by any influx of foreign labor.

Warning to Workers

Jonathan Garst, regional director of the Resettlement Administration, has issued a warning to destitute farm families of other states that they should not accept as true certain glowing reports of possibilities for settlement in California which have gained currency in the Middle West and East.

"These stories," says Mr. Garst, "hold out false hopes and are likely to lead to cruel disappointments and increased misery if they induce people without money or prospects of employment to come to California expecting to find the easy living conditions pictured in these tales."

He goes on to state that the Resettlement Administration can afford help to only a small number of migratory farm families. It has only three camps in operation, and they can accommodate only 500 families, which is less than 1 per cent of California's estimated migratory labor total. These camps are for families engaged in seasonal farm labor in the localities where they have been set up, or for bona-fide farm families, traveling in search of such work. They are not open to all types of wanderers. Neither work relief, direct relief nor free food is available through the Resettlement Administration, as has been indicated by some false reports. Families which occupy these camps carry their own tents and household equipment.

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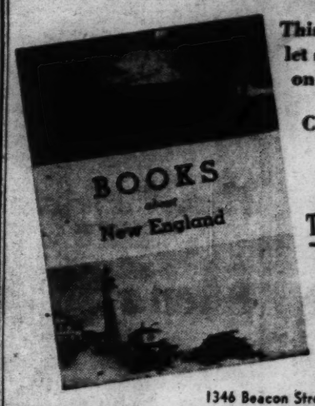

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Waldorf CAFETERIAS
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POTATOES
Oftentimes we are asked where those fine mealy potatoes we serve are grown. The answer always is "Maine" . . . from where, we believe, come the finest potatoes in the world. And we use a lot of them . . . 300,000 bushels!

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18 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-three years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

The Gateway
252 Massachusetts Avenue
Special Evening Meals
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Breakfast 7:30 to 10 A. M., 10c-35c
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OLA goes to Cape Cod
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DINNERS 85c - $1.25
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Boston's Famous Dining Place
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Special Luncheons and Dinners Served Daily
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DES MOINES, IOWA
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A Delightful Place for Luncheon, Tea or Dinner
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Overnight Guests
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Strictly Home Cooked Food
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Tempting variety of fresh vegetables, delicious meats, fish, etc., skillfully prepared and served; 2000 satisfied patrons daily.
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Unusual Food Served in One of New York's Delightful Old Houses
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Tourists are invited to stop here while "on the way there" and sample our good food.
No liquor served.
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PITTSBURGH
Enjoy a SAVARIN
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IT'S no time *now* to dawdle around—here's August, summer's flying, that car of yours is going down steadily in trade-in value—and the Buicks are moving plenty fast!

Right now this big, silky, fast-stepping, valve-in-head straight-eight is *still* selling at the lowest price in Buick history.

It's still your big chance to get a man-size bundle of thrill-packed travel-power at rock-bottom bargain rates. You can *still* have one for less than some sixes cost—and it's so far out in front of the others that no matter what they do next, they won't be able to match the '37 Buick for value!

So go slip your frame behind a Buick's ready wheel and head its nose out toward the long, wide highway. Try out its great power with your gas-treadle toe, give yourself over to it and let it show how it can send your spirits soaring.

And when you've sampled its mettle and learned the modest price figures, just ask yourself if it's likely that we'll soon see such value again! Yes, sir, it's a buy—*the* buy—just too *good* a buy to let slip.

So get busy—right now! Fast action is in order! Give us a ring and we'll talk things over!

NO OTHER CAR IN THE WORLD HAS ALL THESE FEATURES
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LOWEST PRICE EVER ON A BUICK 4-DOOR SEDAN!
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YOUR MONEY GOES FARTHER IN A GENERAL MOTORS CAR

SEE YOUR NEAREST AUTHORIZED BUICK DEALER

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Returned to you in
MOTH-PROOF BAGS
You'll add to the life of your blankets—if you have them washed properly before storing them away. Send one or two each week, during the summer when you won't miss them.
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Velour du Nord
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Rich, velvety, jet black Velour du Nord . . . a glamour fabric in a glamour year! Slim, sophisticated coats, their shoulders piled high with great collars of skunk, badger, squirrel or silvered fox. An outstanding value in an outstanding August Sale!
ROSENBAUM'S
Coats, Sixth Floor

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

President Alters Monetary Views

(Continued from Page 1)

ator Thomas, President Roosevelt refers to the agreement of Sept. 1, last, whereas the agreement was made known publicly only on Sept. 25.

This is an indication of the fact that Treasury diplomacy has been working behind closed doors, and that monetary agreements sometimes need to be, and are, carefully guarded secrets.

The most sweeping experiment in money policy was authorized in the Thomas amendment to the original AAA bill, enacted four years ago. It gave the President discretionary authority to direct an expansion of Federal Reserve currency up to $3,000,000,000 or to direct the Treasury to issue up to the same amount in greenbacks, or both, and to devalue the dollar by as much as one-half and to revalue the silver content of the currency.

The dollar devaluation forecast in this law took place early the following year, in 1934, but the President never used his authority to expand the currency. The law still remains on the statute books, and yesterday Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire introduced a bill for the repeal of the powers.

Two Ideas Exploded

Following Senator Thomas' success, at the head of a powerful inflationary bloc, in getting these vast authorities granted, he pressed for the silver purchase act. Under this legislation the Treasury was directed to buy silver in virtually unlimited quantities, at an arbitrarily high price. The act, which the Treasury and Reserve Board consistently resisted, and were charged with "sabotaging" in administration, was a substantial drain on the Treasury and in view of most monetary authorities was a lamentable failure.

Similarly, the currency experiment ideas of two Cornell University farm professors, based on an attempt to influence all prices by buying gold and thus attempting to force upward the price of the yellow metal, were virtually admitted to be failures by President Roosevelt, and were discarded.

However, the era of monetary experimentation served the purpose of assisting to drive the dollar downward on the world exchanges. During the gold-purchase period, the dollar fell in exchange value, and a cushion was provided for its official devaluation early in 1934.

It is therefore claimed, even by some who now approve the end of experimentation, that such activities were essential at the time. The dollar was left in 1932 and 1933 upon a lofty pinnacle, from which the pound sterling and the yen had receded far. A similar decline in American currency, it is argued, helped regain some of the United States' lost foreign markets, and boosted American prices in so far as they were dependent upon world price levels.

There is no question now but that this era is finished, that the present effort is to retain the level of the dollar and the pound at approximately their traditional parity, with the franc recently having regained the relationship it held through the late 'twenties. The further devaluation of the yen, which took place last week, is deplored here but the value of Japanese currency has far less bearing upon the dollar than the pound and even the franc.

The Board's Statement

The statement of the Federal Reserve Board is as follows:

That wide fluctuations in the price level are disastrous is beyond question and determined efforts should be made to prevent such fluctuations as would endanger economic stability.

The Board is convinced, however, that the broader objective of maximum sustainable utilization of the nation's resources cannot be achieved by attempting to maintain a fixed level of prices, and that, therefore, price stability should not be the sole or principal objective of monetary policy.

Stabilization of individual prices by monetary means is not proposed, nor would it be feasible. Proposals for price stability necessarily refer to some index or average of prices. There is no general agreement on the question of what constitutes a satisfactory price index for this purpose, although the general wholesale commodity price index is often suggested.

Monetary authorities may contribute to economic stability by exerting an influence to maintain a flow of funds conducive to as full a use of the country's productive resources as can be continuously sustained to keep the banking machinery of the country in sound condition.

Must Have No Weak Spots

The board recognizes that even an adequate supply of money will not perform its functions adequately if the banking structure through which it must operate is in an unsound condition, and that a sound banking structure cannot be sustained if the supply of money is insufficient, and a deflation is under way.

An attempt to make either price stability or the broader object of economic stability the particular concern of the Federal Reserve System, without recognizing the fact that the attainment of the objective would require the cooperation of other agencies of the Government, is impractical.

To sum up, the board believes that economic stability rather than price stability should be the general objective of public policy. It is convinced that this objective cannot be achieved by monetary policy alone, but that the goal should be sought through co-ordination of monetary and other major policies of the government which influence business activity, including particularly policies with respect to taxation, expenditures, lending, foreign trade, agriculture and labor.

It should be the declared objective of the Government of the United States to maintain economic stability, and it should be the recognized duty of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to use all its powers to contribute to a concerted effort by all agencies of the Government toward the attainment of this objective.

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Your Butler Man Offers
Special Sale
HEINZ KETCHUP
Large Bottle . . 17c
Two 8-oz. Bottles 27c
On Sale at All Stores
Butler's
for better groceries
PITTSBURGH, PA.

August Sale!
FURNITURE
10% to 50% Savings on Practically Entire Stock!
Not in years have we prepared for an August Sale on such a vast scale. More than just another sale, this event is of vital importance to everyone with a home or dreams of one. Our stocks are enormous—the largest display of desirable furniture in the history of the store.
Hundreds of price reductions on regular stocks, also over $150,000 worth of fine, new furniture bought especially for this event.
Knowledge of furniture and a realization of the responsibility a respected name places upon an institution constitutes the factors upon which B&B customers can depend.
Many of the finest lines the markets afford can be found on B&B's Furniture Floor. But B&B forgets no one—we not only offer budget furnishings of good quality and design at moderate prices, but the finer things as well at savings equally advantageous. We invite your comparison and inspection in this August Sale which we know merits public approval.
Buying Is Easy With Boggs & Buhl CREDIT TERMS
Buy B&B high quality furniture on terms as low as any—whether you purchase a single piece or a suite of furniture. Simply pay a small amount down, balance payable over a period of time to suit your convenience, plus a very low carrying charge.
FURNITURE DEPT. OPEN WEDNESDAY EVENINGS 7:30 to 10:00
Furniture, Fourth Floor
BOGGS & BUHL
Pittsburgh

Silesia

(Continued from Page 1)

dependent on the consent of the Voivod (Governor of the Province). Furthermore, appointments will only be available for pastors of Polish citizenship and language. The Church authorities complain that this system means the end of their centuries' old freedom, which was expressly recognized in 1923.

A further complaint is that the new Upper Silesian Church Council is to have the right to amalgamate the United Evangelical Church with the Evangelical-Augsburg Church. These Churches, though they are of similar origin, differ on certain questions of belief. Moreover, of great importance from the German point of view, the Evangelical-Augsburg Church, most of whose members live in the former Austrian section of Silesia, has always been completely Polish.

German Day Fete Planned in U. S.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 4 (AP)—The German-American Volksbund continued plans for a German Day celebration Sunday, Aug. 8, at Kenosha, Wis., despite protests of private and labor organizations and of the Wisconsin Federation of German-American Societies that the bund was "Nazi-sponsored and un-American."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Representative Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York told the House yesterday a Nazi camp would be opened near Milwaukee Sunday, Aug. 8.

He read a telegram from an undisclosed informant asserting that "Camp Hindenburg" would be established 20 miles north of Milwaukee and that troops in uniform would be on hand.

Saying he never had heard of the place where the camp is to be located, Representative Thomas O'Malley (D) of Wisconsin, asked for the name of the sender of the telegram.

Mr. Dickstein replied: "You are a little unreasonable to ask me to disclose a spy among their own people."

Italy Surpasses U. S. As Air-Record Holder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Italy has displaced the United States as chief holder of world aviation records, the National Aeronautics Association said today.

Italy holds 45 records; the United States, 43; France, 35; Russia, 15; Germany, 14; Great Britain, 4.

The United States lost the record leadership in 1924 and regained it two years ago. Charles F. Horner, president of the Aeronautics Association, said that while this country held the lead aeronautic exports reached a new high. He asked for an effort on the part of American aviation to recapture it.

RITTER & MORRISON
Arch-Aid Shoe Shop
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Archaid
Expert Fitting Service
501 Liberty Ave., Cor. Stanwix St.
PITTSBURGH

Meyer Jonasson's
Atlantic 6200 Liberty at Oliver
PITTSBURGH, PA.

$58
$68
$78
$88
$98
$148
Definite Savings Guaranteed

Move to Unify Church Groups At Faith Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

lieve they must study seriously if they are to retain the confidence of their flocks.

Work will go on in four main sections on: the Christian doctrine of grace, the church and the world of God, the ministry and sacraments, and the church's unity in life and worship.

Dean Willard L. Sperry of Harvard divinity school and Dr. Angus Dun of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass., will present a report on "Next Steps on the Road to a United Church," which is expected to follow the lines of the report on Chrustian unity rejected by the 1927 Lausanne conference.

Contest for Leadership

There is expected to be an ecclesiastical contest for leadership in the unity movement between three big groups:

The Anglican communion, including the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, led by the Rt. Rev. James De Worlf Perry, Providence, R. I., and the Church of England; the European continental group of Reformed Churches; American of Reformed Churches; and American Protestantism, represented by the Rev. Dr. Fred B. Fisher, former Methodist Episcopal Bishop, Ann Arbor, Mich., Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Washington, D. C., the Rev. Dr. Robert A. Ashworth, New York City, the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Morrison, Chicago, and others.

Delegates said that they hoped the conference will succeed in eliminating theological difficulties and show the way to a world-wide church.

Series of Church Mergers

Hopes for unity are basesd on the fact that 15 mergers of major Christian bodies, representing millions of Christians, have taken place since the Lausanne conference, and on the reception given the suggestion by the late Bishop Charles Brent, Buffalo, N. Y., that those communions nearest alike should first unite, and that three or four major groups could face eventually the problems of final reunion of Christendom.

The Archbishop of York succeeded Bishop Brent as president of the conference, which is the guest of the Church of Scotland. The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson of Princeton Theological Seminary is chairman of the American section.

The conferees named Dr. Stevenson of Princeton to head a committee investigating proposals for a World Council of Churches. Dr. Richards was chosen to head one of the four main commissions of the conference—"The Church of Christ and the Word of God."

Court May Be Filled at Once

(Continued from Page 1)

qualifications in a personal talk with President Roosevelt.

Meantime, speculation has ranged far and wide. Latest talk has hit upon Senator Hugo L. Black (D), Alabama, outstanding liberal. Senator Black's nomination might arouse great opposition in the Senate, where opinion strongly favors an appointment much nearer the middle of the road, but the rule of senatorial courtesy normally prevents open opposition to the advancement of any fellow-member of that body. It is Senate practice to confirm any Senator appointed to office without reference to a committee and without debate or roll-call.

Whether this would hold in a Supreme Court appointment remains to be seen. But conservatives are seriously alarmed at the prospect. Senator Black is a lawyer, a World War veteran who was elected to the Senate in 1926. He is not a jurist in the sense usually reflected in Supreme Court appointments, but his social and economic ideas thoroughly agree with President Roosevelt's, and he must face a re-election fight next year, when his recent advocacy of the wage-hours bill, and other liberal legislation, may ensure stiff opposition from powerful industrial interests in Alabama.

Senator Borah's contention that no vacancy exists on the Supreme Court is typical of the veteran Idahoan, who delights in legal and constitutional twists and perversities. This is in effect that retirement leaves a justice subject to recall at any time and that therefore he is still a member of the court. While he and others taking the same view can make an interesting and striking argument, its real validity is generally scouted, and Mr. Justice Van Devanter's act of retirement is said to be a validation of the legality of the Retirement Act and a presumption that a vacancy exists. Otherwise an anomalous eight-justice court would be produced.

The purpose under that act of permitting a retiring justice to retain a connection with the Supreme Court was to set his pension above the tampering hands of Congress.

Salaries of the judiciary are constitutionally placed out of congressional reach, for the historic reason that the judges might be controlled by the purse strings. But before the Sumners Act was passed this year, the pension a justice received after he resigned (not retired) from the bench might be modified at will by Congress.

The pension of Mr. Justice Holmes was virtually halved by Congress in 1933, and this made a deeply unfavorable impression upon the other justices. Only by the guarantee of a pension of $20,000 a year, now provided in the Retirement Act, was the door to additional retirements opened.

Senator Borah suggests a law proffering full pay to justices who resign. But such a law would always be open to repeal. The only remedy apart from the Retirement Act would be a constitutional amendment guaranteeing them this retirement pay.

Arguing with Senator Borah, Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said:

"The Senator takes a very bold stand. The Senator always takes bold stands, which captivate a national audience. But I doubt if, on sober reflection, he would contend that a President, in the situation I have described, was powerless to nominate men to sit on the bench and administer justice.

"If he did so he would be driven into a cul-de-sac, where he would be obliged to admit that the entire judicial branch would be paralized and prevented from functioning."

Navy Searches Sea For Air Passengers

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone, Aug. 4 (AP)—Three United States destroyers combed a corner of Mosquito Gulf today in an intensive search for 14 persons after a submarine found pieces of a Sikorsky amphibian of the Pan American-Grace Airways which apparently fell into the sea as it neared the end of a regular flight from Guayaquil Ecuador.

The submarines S-43 and S-46 reported they had gathered such evidence as an uninflated rubber life raft, two waterlogged bundles of mail, a container of ice cream, part of a wing, an engine casing and two life preservers still in their case.

The last bulletin from the large 15-passenger plane was Pilot Stephen Dunn's radio report about midnight Monday that he was circling down through "soupy" skies to find better visibility. The bits of wreckage were picked up 20 miles west of Cristobal, destination of the Amphibian.

The Navy said that the search for bodies of the passengers and crew would be continued today with navy planes rejoining the search. Twenty-two naval aircraft and all available airline ships took part in the quest yesterday.

Salvage crews were dispatched to grapple for the sunken hulk of the luxury airliner.

Philadelphia Mayor Proclaims 'Emergency' in Truck Strike

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Philadelphia: A state of emergency to preserve public peace was proclaimed by Mayor S. Davis Wilson today as the truck strike, which began last Monday, spread to additional truck drivers.

Determined that foodstuffs and other necessities shall not be interfered with and that truck operators and companies who have signed contracts with unions shall not be molested, the Mayor signed the proclamation as reports of further violence to working drivers were received.

Federal and state mediators, headed by John L. Conner of the United States Department of Labor, met unsuccessfully with representatives of the union and the trucking contractors.

Buffalo, N. Y.: American Federation of Labor wholesale fish workers announced they were taking a strike vote which, if returned in the affirmative, would cause the third major food tieup here in recent weeks.

While the fish men balloted, Committee for Industrial Organization pickets kept a close watch on three meat packing plants, strike-closed for two weeks.

Passaic, N. J.: The threat of a silk strike within a week hung over the Passaic Valley manufacturing area as C. I. O. textile unions presented an ultimatum to employers.

Carl Holderman, regional director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, announced that unless manufacturers in North Jersey signed a collective bargaining agreement by Friday night a strike of 4000 weavers and auxiliary workers would begin Monday.

Allentown, Penna.: Six thousand silk workers in mills of the Lehigh Valley will be affected by a strike call issued by the T. W. O. C. in New York if operators fail to sign an agreement. The committee is an affiliate of the C. I. O. The shutdown would involve the country's broad silk weaving and silk throwing industry.

New York: An agreement providing an eight-hour day for the towboat and lighterage industry in New York harbor was signed by a committee representing operators and the united marine division of the International Longshoremen's Association, an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

Cincinnati, Ohio: A company union at the Wisconsin Steel Company plant at Harland, Ky., defeated the United Mine Workers of America in an election to determine which group should represent workers in collective bargaining.

Philip G. Phillips, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, which conducted the election, said the company union received 398 votes against 225 cast for the mine workers.

New York: Three pickets were held by police as an aftermath of the biggest demonstration in the two-month strike of shipyard workers of the Robins Drydock and Repair Company plant in Brooklyn.

A crowd of strikers and sympathizers estimated at 1500 by police and at 3000 by union leaders gathered at the plant to protest refusal of the Robins company to accept a union proposal for a settlement by negotiation.

When 500 policemen attempted to clear a path for non-striking workmen leaving the plant, stones and popping firecrackers were showered upon them. No injuries were reported.

Warren, Ohio: Judge Lynn Griffith sentenced four of eight men arrested during steel strike disturbances here to terms of one to 20 years in the penitentiary today on charges of possession and control of explosives. Gus Hall, former C. I. O. organizer and the only one of the eight to plead innocent to the charge of possessing explosives, will go on trial in September.

Housing May Cost Billions

(Continued from Page 1)

would cost $36,000,000,000 very far from the fact?"

"It may very well be accurate; but we must make a beginning in legislation of this character."

"I am not criticizing the Senator for starting conservatively," responded Senator Vandenberg. "We cannot start subsidizing rentals to a portion of our people except as we are prepared to subsidize all who qualify within the same classification."

"This is a case where we are apt to put 1,000,000 people to work, directly and indirectly," resumed Senator Wagner. "If we deal properly with the subject of technological unemployment and shorter hours, as we did here the other day (in the wages and hours bill) we are going to spread our income to some extent and then these slum dwellers will get out of the slums because their incomes will increase."

Big as the tree may be from the acorn now planted, Senator Wagner insists that the Federal Housing Bill is actually modest enough as a start. There is authority for loaning $700,000,000, it is true, but this must all come back to the Treasury. Actual output in federal subsidies will be limited to $20,000,000 a year. Here again, the British experience is being followed.

"May I ask the Senator a further question?" said Senator Vandenberg. "He has referred to the British development."

"Yes, I myself saw it."

"Can the Senator tell me to what extent this method of procedure is similar to the British method?"

"The method of annual contributions (direct subsidies of $5 or $6 a room) is identical with the British system," said Senator Wagner. He explained that America at the outset had followed Britain even to its mistakes, by first providing "capital grants" for construction, which proved too costly for poor families, and added:

"The British have adopted the system that I have provided for in this bill, under which there is to be a contribution each year based upon the construction costs, and what the expenses are.

"They determine what rent would have to be charged to pay all expenses and make perhaps a little profit, amortize the loan and all that; and then they add as a subsidy such an amount per room as will bring the rent down to a figure within the ability of the low-income group to pay."

In England, said Senator Wagner, the big housing program has reduced unemployment, and stimulated private construction, which is now "rehousing England."

"The housing program," he added, "has been the most popular thing that has happened in England."

Senator Wagner's account discloses that the Roosevelt New Deal, for the past five years, has drawn heavily upon British experience; the New Deal is, in many features, the "Old Deal" of British social legislation.

Even in the new complicated wages and hours bill, one feature has been drawn directly from the British system of industrial councils. This would provide the setting-up of groups of employers, employees and representatives of the public, not unlike the Whitley councils of England.

Kansas Expends $17,500,000 For Soil Conservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan., Aug. 4—Improvements in land use brought about by the expenditure of $17,500,000 under the 1936 agricultural conservation program in Kansas are listed in a summary just released by H. Umberger, Kansas State College extension director. The summary, prepared from performance reports filed by more than 99,000 farmers who took part in the program, shows that summer fallow, strip cropping and fallow, seeding of sweet clover, alfalfa, and lespedeza, and turning under winter small grains for green manure were the most popular practices.

The increase in summer fallow in the 66 western counties in which this practice was eligible for payment totaled 3,610,521 acres. Not all of this was actually eligible for payment, since many farmers fallowed a larger acreage than their allowances would permit payment for.

Biennial sweet clover was the most popular soil-conserving crop, the report shows. New seedings totaled 128,150 acres. Perennial legumes, mainly alfalfa, were seeded on 120,804 acres; red clover on 38,287 acres; annual sweet clover, vetch, and bur or crimson clover on 1052 acres, and lespedeza on 67,530 acres. Seedings of perennial grasses or grass mixtures were made on 24,631 acres, and mixtures of grasses and legumes were seeded on 13,616 acres.

Terraces were established on 7328 acres of crop land in 51 counties.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Democracy as Essential to the Women's Movement

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Business Women, Met in Sweden, Form Campaign of Action

Democracy and Freedom the Only Setting in Which Women Make Real Progress, They Find

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend:

This past month, the attention of European women has been directed toward Sweden. In Sweden's capital, since I wrote to you last, the Board members of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women have met and discussed their future policy.

Among other things, they discussed the launching of a "Three-Year Objective," which would aim at "exposing certain fallacies" which still attach themselves in popular thinking to women's work—fallacies, for instance, such as the notion that women work for pin money rather than of necessity; that women do not have to support dependents; that women remain in business only until they marry; that women do not make good executives, and the like.

The "Objective" furthermore would aim at the discovery, in the 25 member countries of the Federation, of ways and means whereby more women may find their way into public office and into executive positions. And it would—privately, and as member to member—aim to evolve methods which would tend so to stabilize "emotions" as to produce in women that poise and control which is so necessary a part of business life.

Achievements on Record

Reports were read which chronicled the general progress of the professional and business women of federated countries. Achievements of many kinds were recorded—a woman director of prisons had been appointed in Norway. In Finland, the opportunity to preside in the Lower Court of Appeal had opened for women. Czechoslovakia had ventured upon a survey of professional and trade successes made by women. France had held a women's exhibition of fine and applied arts. The list was a long one.

Similar things have, of course, been recorded before—the Federation's Board has met many times in European capitals and has many times listened to good and progressive news. But this year there was something more serious than usual about the gathering—held as it was in the city which, of all cities perhaps, offers, in its extreme "apartness" from the turmoil of the rest of Europe, the best possible background to clear and reasoned thinking. The serious thing did not appear upon the agenda, it did not figure in reports, or not in any very definite way. Nevertheless, it permeated the atmosphere of the meeting. Everyone felt it. I am told so. I was not there in person.

Destructive Elements

The fact is that no woman can live and work in Europe in these days, much less throw her interests into an organization which seeks to unite the business women of the European countries, without becoming conscious of the fact that forces are at work which would not merely disintegrate women's co-ordinating efforts, but which would put them and their efforts ruthlessly and finally out of business altogether.

Mrs. Helena Normanton, the British chairman of the Federation's Legislative Committee, put the matter bluntly. "It is my personal opinion," she said, "that women have to fight two classic enemies—militarism and those governmental systems which are inimical to the progress of women." She added that, to her, it seemed that much of the strength of the women's legislative program in the coming year should be focused upon the problem thus presented.

The point that Mrs. Normanton wished to make was that the women's movement must, at the moment, be vitally alert to the threat of certain destructive elements.

Can Exist in Only One

Of the three modes of political thinking which claim, at the present time, to control Europe, the women's movement can exist only in one. The women's movement depends upon the exercise of free thought. Fascism deliberately denies the right to think freely. So does Communism. Only Democracy remains. The women's movement can exist and flourish under Democracy, but it must be a Democracy which functions democratically.

At the present time, the women's movement in Europe is endangered not only by the presence of blockades of Fascist doctrines on the one hand, and of Communist doctrines on the other, but by the added, and more serious, fact that Democracy is not functioning as it should; that its political ideals do not dovetail with its economic realities, and that the women's movement is thereby imperiled.

In a pure Democracy, it is obvious that there would not be a cleavage of opinion as to whether women should or should not earn; should or should not be made to relinquish their earning opportunities on marriage; should or should not possess equal salary prospects and equal promotion prospects with men, and so on. Sex privilege and democracy do not go together. One has no part in the other, and one would destroy the other.

The women's movement made its appearance in Europe, of course, something like a century ago. It is already old, and through its years it has, as it were, become used to itself. It has become used to obtaining and recording "sex victories" because, in the past, it believed that in such things lay its success. It struggled in progressive stages for social freedom, and educational freedom, and political freedom, and economic freedom and, in certain directions and in certain measure, it realized its objectives. But it has never fully "arrived." Being too well satisfied with its "sex victories," it has never seen the ultimate of which it is capable. Something more is demanded of it. Without abandoning its original aims, while standing by them even the more loyally, it must look now toward an objective that is wider than of old.

Demanding a Democracy

For the peace of Europe, it is urgently necessary to keep the women's movement alive, and, being alive, to see that it is ready to move forward from the purely "sex" feminism to a new "world" feminism which demands a Democracy that is real and workable.

The Fascist doctrine regards war as inevitable and as ultimately beneficial, and it regards women as part of its machine. In Italy, it is said that no woman is allowed to teach the higher school grades because no woman can be relied upon to "instill a military spirit." Really, it is considered hardly right that a woman should teach at all, because woman has, according to the Fascist doctrine, one "unavoidable" duty, and only one—that is, the duty of wifehood and motherhood in order that the State may have the 20,000,000 children it requires. In Germany, much the same conditions exist, although the German women, more emancipated in their views than the women of Italy, are more conscious of the difficulties of their position. In neither country has the women's movement the slightest foothold. Nor, for that matter, has it any real foothold in Austria, where the women's societies are careful to give no trouble.

Part of State Machine

Communism, at the other extreme, also renders the existence of the women's movement impossible. Not because it seeks to restrict women socially, politically or economically as Fascism does, but because it dictates a so-called liberty which precludes at the outset the possibility of free and independent thinking. A Communist woman must think along Communistic lines. In Soviet Russia, the women are just as surely a part of the State machine as they are in Germany and Austria and Italy. The women's movement as conceived in democratic countries does not exist.

The women in Stockholm saw these things—it was impossible not to see them. Perhaps such women, being in the business and professional world, come more easily to progressive conclusions. In any case, they were clear that if business women are to succeed, if indeed they are to survive at all as individual thinkers and workers, peace must be established, and they must lend their undivided aid to seeing that world conditions are made available which render survival and success and peace possible.

In other words, the women's movement must be used wisely and progressively. Mrs. Normanton implied as much in Stockholm. It must be conducted outside the old ruts, regarded less as of utility in the establishment of woman's rights than as of utility in establishing her privileges in the provision, in moments of national and international strain, of that exceedingly valuable thing which, known as the woman's point of view, possesses in itself the elements of peace.

Yours very sincerely,
PHYLLIS M. LOVELL

One of these Continental newsletters comes to you from Miss Lovell on the first Wednesday of each month.

Courtesy of Chicago Historical Society

Center of the Figurine Gallery in the Chicago Historical Society Where Tiny Figures of Prominent Chicago Women Are Made to Emerge Through the Doorway and to Parade Slowly Before the Visitor. Inset—Figurine of Jane Addams Now Being Added to the Group. All Are Historically Accurate and Are the Work of Minna Schmidt

Figurine of Jane Addams Added

Minna Schmidt Puts 'Angel of Hull House' in Galaxy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A figurine representing the late Jane Addams, founder of Hull House and internationally known world peace worker, has been added to the gallery of these little figures of prominent Chicago women in the Chicago Historical Society here in Lincoln Park.

The small wax figure dressed in an orchid colored silk gown is carrying a tiny book titled "Forty Years at Hull House." It was made by Mme. Minna Schmidt, costumer and originator of several thousand figurines of women from many nations who have contributed something to the progress of humanity. Some 400 of her "women of the world" are now in Washington, D. C., and are gradually added to when diplomats of foreign countries propose women of their nation who, they think, deserve this honor, Miss Schmidt said.

In the Chicago gallery, in addition to the Jane Addams figurine, have been added recently six others. One is of Juliette Kinzie Gordon Low, the founder of Girl Scouting in the United States, and the great-granddaughter of Eleanor Kinzie, who was the wife of John Kinzie, the first permanent white settler in Chicago. Beside her was placed Juliette Kinzie, the grandmother of Juliette Kinzie Low, who distinguished herself as the author of the first story of Chicago, Miss Schmidt said. In addition there are four figurines of mothers of present-day men prominent in Chicago government and civic affairs.

Most of the figurines in the Chicago gallery, now totaling 112, and all made by Miss Schmidt, are well-known Chicago women who in their day contributed in some way to the civic, social, or political progress of the city. Mrs. Potter Palmer, a well-known social leader, is dressed in a white satin gown trimmed in pearls. Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, wife of the inventor of the reaper, is gowned in green velvet. Mrs. Abraham Lincoln is dressed in white hooped skirt with many ruffles.

More than a year ago a delegation of high school girls requested that Miss Schmidt make a figurine of Amelia Earhart. They contended that Miss Earhart had been so courageous in her flying that she should be honored in the Chicago gallery. Accordingly, Miss Schmidt made a figurine representing Miss Earhart in aviator's uniform with a bouquet of flowers in her hand intended to picture her after her first flight across the Atlantic.

Through the Editor's Window

Protective Legislation for Women?

By Muldenaud Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

People with convictions for which they are ready to work hard always win us, whether we agree with them or not. One loves sincerity. One loves the selflessness that is revealed when a person merges himself in a high purpose or a cause. In their honest but opposing convictions concerning protective legislation for women, the National Woman's Party and the National League of Women Voters are both greatly to be admired, for they are sincere and selfless, the one against, the other for protective legislation. Both have at heart the welfare of women. Both give time and effort and earnest thought to furthering this welfare in the way that they feel is right.

With membership in none but charity for all, so to speak, we count it progress that so outstanding an organization as the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs has, after study, declared itself on this important question. With this nation-wide group coming out against those minimum wage laws and other forms of legislation which are based on sex, we feel that the question is at least getting somewhere in a fresh way. Women had rather got used to the firm stands the Woman's Party and League of Women Voters have taken. Partisanship in these quarters has been taken for granted. But when an organization of business women which has hitherto taken no official part in the pro or con campaigns comes out wholeheartedly against trying to achieve economic sex equality through laws applying only to women, women everywhere would do themselves justice to look into the whole question afresh and with an open mind.

Have you a well-founded conviction concerning it? The time to leave it all to the two great women's organizations supporting and opposing it has gone by. The question is highly complex, and cannot be mastered in an hour or two. Some of the arguments sound differently on the surface from the way they sound after a period of study and evidence. It is not our purpose to go into the two sides of the question here; but this column does less than its right work if it fails to submit to every woman, whether she work at home or in office, store or factory, the need to look into the question of so-called protective legislation, to study, really to study, the ideas and facts concerning it, and to support her resultant stand with impersonal sincerity of purpose.

A conviction formed some years ago may need revaluating in the light of later developments. Within the past three years and upon studying the whole subject again from the ground up, we ourselves entirely changed our viewpoint—and gladly. (It is a glorious experience to change one's convictions when the change is the result of open-minded study!)

You probably already know that the Department of Labor Women's Bureau is strongly for protective legislation, minimum wage and hour regulations for women, and that therefore its reports upon the results of these laws are likely to be colored by this fact. Doubtless you know, also, that the League of Nations and the United States Congress have before them equality clauses, the one to be considered for incorporation into the League Covenant, the other for formation into a constitutional amendment to be placed before the people.

If you have access to files of the magazine, Independent Women, the official organ of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, you have at hand valuable help in forming a well-founded opinion. For this magazine has presented in each issue for some time, information and arguments both for and against protective legislation for women, the result of the investigations of a national committee made up of an equal number of members representing both viewpoints. This material, we are told, is available only in files of the magazine, and will not be published in pamphlet form; for the federation has now closed this phase of the work by coming out officially against such protective legislation.

For authentic printed information that can be secured in leaflets, pamphlets, and through their current periodicals, you can learn of the views in support of protective legislation by writing the National League of Women Voters, 726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.; and of views against protective legislation by writing the National Woman's Party, Alva Belmont House, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C.

This column has consistently, we hope, thrown such influence as it may have upon the side of unity and co-operation rather than separatism and dissension. But in maintaining that women do well to look into and take sides upon protective legislation for women, it is not shifting from this ground. It is urging, rather, that women co-operate for the good of all, to the extent of studying and being awake to affairs that concern not so much any one woman personally as the relation of all women to the progress of the world. If the perfect method to achieve an end were revealed to all of us simultaneously, this column would be all for it. But as humans, we express human opinions; and therefore differ humanly.

These high aims, however, remain: That in forming honest convictions on opposite sides of a question, we do not mistake personalities and intensity for sincerity; that we keep clearly in mind the honesty of others' convictions; and that while working to bring about action that we believe in, we remain ready to work just as sincerely along an opposite line if another way reveals itself as more nearly right. After all, while differing in method, we are, indeed, united in ultimate purpose. Active realization of this fact displaces any personal feelings with awakened appreciation that others are also "on the job."

A Wednesday Column

Quickly Crocheted Hand Bags

Pattern Stitch Is Simple and They Launder Well

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is nothing smarter to use with a cotton or linen dress than a handmade crocheted bag, and to have one stiffly starched so that it has the fresh, clean appearance so requisite for the summer wardrobe is lovely for downtown shopping or for cool evening wear, because it is easily laundered.

The one pictured has a double advantage. Two covers are made for the crisply starched, white linen lining. One cover is crocheted in white cotton thread to wear with a white ensemble or pastel shades and the other is in a dark navy cotton thread to carry out the dark note so popular this season. Or if you prefer the brown shades, the bag is beautiful when made of ordinary three-ply string and lined with tan linen. The second bag could then be made of dark brown or black to contrast with the tan linen—black and beige is very good this summer—or the colorings may be reversed by making the bags light and the inner bag of dark linen.

Pattern Stitch

For the white bag, one hank of soft cotton thread consisting of four hundred yards, and which is not mercerized, was used. The thread was wound in two balls, and used double to give a more substantial appearance. With a number four steel crochet hook and the double thread, make a chain of fifty stitches. Do the stitches for the chain rather loosely so that the work will not pull. This amount of stitches makes a ten-inch bag so if you crochet very tight or very loose gauge the number of stitches accordingly. Then make two more chain stitches and go in every stitch of the chain with a double crochet. Make five double crochets in the end stitch and go back the other side with a double crochet, making five double crochets in end stitch of other side. Join. Make three chain stitches for first stitch on next row.

From now on the bag is worked round and round in the pattern stitch. This eliminates having to sew up the sides so that when the desired depth is obtained, the bag is finished. The simple pattern stitch is worked round and round in a double crochet stitch, going in the front stitch of previous row one time and in the back stitch the next time. This simple process forms a ridge. Care should be taken that on each round the stitches run the same. If the front stitch has been taken in the previous row, go in the front stitch on every row. Continue until the bag measures six inches, or the desired depth, and then go in every stitch with a single crochet (taking up both the front and the back stitches) for four rows. Finish off with a slip stitch.

The blue bag was made exactly the same as the white one except four balls of 100 yards each were used. The thread was not mercerized, and the blue bag was not starched, although it could be if desired. If the string is used, a single thread will make the necessary thickness.

To Make the Lining

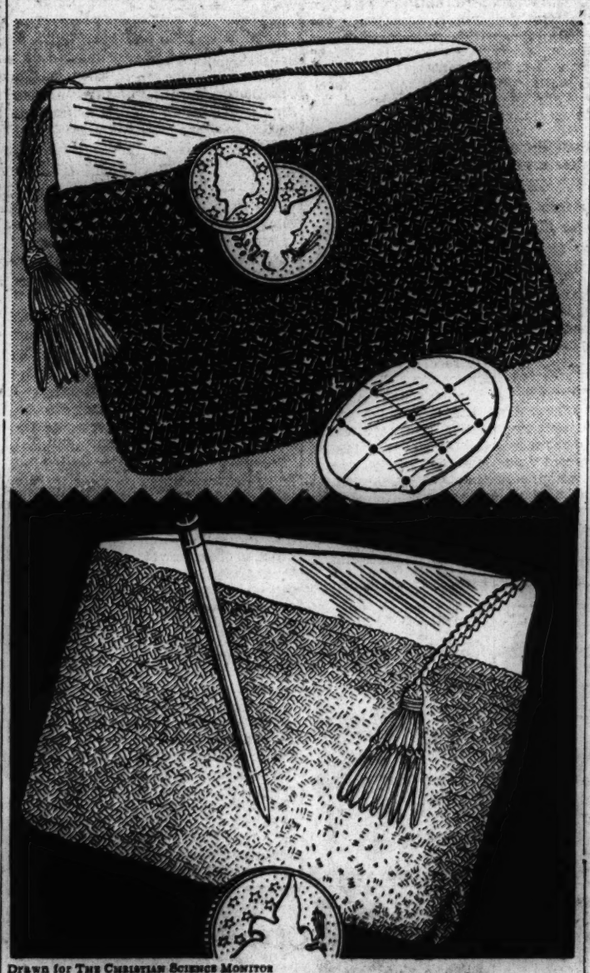
Ten inches of non-crushable linen was needed for the lining. Pull the threads across so that it will be straight. Cut one strip fourteen and one half inches and another about an inch smaller. Fold the larger strip in half and sew up both sides and sew in a nine-inch zipper for a ten-inch bag. Line this with the smaller strip.

The Italian tassel was made of the double thread knotted every four inches and then knotted again about an inch up. Sew the loose ends together. Wrap thread around this end and sew tightly so that it will not pull apart. Again with the double thread, make a chain about six inches long. Fold over and sew firmly to tassel. After this has been starched sew to zipper for a handle.

Starch the lining, the white bag and the tassel with a heavy boiled starch. To take care of any shrinkage, pull the bag while it is still damp to the original size.

The crocheted bag is merely basted onto the lining at the top so that several slip covers may be used with the same lining.

EDNA GUGENHEIM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Crocheted of Cotton Thread and Basted on Linen Linings, These Hand Bags Are Attractive and Have the Advantage of being Easily Laundered. Directions for Making Are Given in the Accompanying Article

Varying the Vegetable Service

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is no need of becoming monotonous in the way that you cook and serve your vegetables. Why not give the family a pleasant surprise by dressing up their old friends in new garbs?

Glazed Carrots

Cut 24 carrots in thin strips. Put in the top of a double boiler with ½ pound of butter and 1 cup of sugar. Season with salt and paprika. Steam slowly for about 1 hour, until carrots are tender, stirring from time to time to mix and keep from sticking together.

Cauliflower With Sour Cream

Soak a cauliflower in cold salt water for 1 hour. Separate the flowers and boil in salted water 15 or 20 minutes. Drain and place in a baking dish. Make a white sauce of 1 tablespoon of butter, 1 tablespoon of flour and ½ cup of thick sour cream. Pour over the cauliflower. Sprinkle with bread crumbs and dot with butter. Bake in moderate oven until the bread crumbs are browned.

Fried Tomatoes With Cheese

Cut firm ripe tomatoes into thick slices and fry in butter. Lift carefully from the pan and place on a pie plate. Season with salt and pepper and sprinkle with a mixture of ¼ bread crumbs and ¾ grated Parmesan cheese. Dot with butter and brown in a hot oven.

Stuffed Mushrooms

Take 1 pound of large mushrooms. Wash carefully. Remove the stems. Saute the chopped stems with an equal amount of diced celery. Season with salt and paprika, ½ teaspoon of worcestershire sauce and 1 tablespoon of minced parsley. Fill mushroom cups with the mixture. Sprinkle with bread crumbs and dot with butter. Bake 20 to 30 minutes. Serve on toasted crumpets.

Green Beans With Mushrooms

Remove the strings from 1 pound of green string beans. Cut off both ends and slice beans in strips. Wash in cold water and cook in boiling salted water for about 1 hour or until tender. Drain. Add 1 tablespoon of minced parsley, 3 tablespoons of melted butter, salt and pepper. Saute ½ pound of sliced mushrooms in butter and mix with the beans.

Beets With Sour Cream

Wash beets, cut off part of the stem and boil in salted water until tender. Remove skins and slice. Put in sauce pan with ½ cup sour cream, salt and pepper. Heat thoroughly and serve.

F. E. P.

Frozen Lamb and Pecan Salad

Mix
½ teaspoon mustard
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar and
3 beaten egg yolks together. Heat
1 cup thin cream slowly in double boiler and pour over beaten egg yolks. Replace over double boiler, add
¼ cup vinegar and
¼ cup lamb broth and cook for about 10 minutes until a custard-like consistency. Remove and add
1 teaspoon of gelatin which has been soaking in
¼ cup cold water for 5 minutes. Add
1 cup minced lamb and
½ cup pecan meats—chopped. Pour into mold and chill for three or four hours. Turn mold on lettuce cups and serve with cucumber dressing. Six servings.

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Australian August

O! in August when wattle's yellow,
Not so far from the sea,
Golden the gorse, and the air mellow,—
That is the month for me!

Perfume of brown boronia blowing
Not so far from the town;
Pink heath, white heath, freely growing
By roadsides rough and brown.

Every garden a-bloom with blossom
Snowy-white, pink and red;
Earth like a gypsy wears on her bosom
Beauty a-garlanded.

No grave theme in an old sonata
Ran in a gay Rondo
Swifter than rush of colour after Rain,—in that land I know.

O! in August when wattle's yellow,
Not so far from the sea,
Golden the gorse, and the air mellow,—
That is the month for me!

By the Australian Poet, Vere Latham Baillieu, in "Harbour Jewels and Other Poems," published by The Favil Press, London.

For Dinner and Dance

Dinner and dance frocks with full skirts terminating well above the ankles are having a great vogue, particularly at country clubs. It is a style consistent with the many peasant influences which determine silhouettes, fabrics, patterns and colors at the moment.

London Models In Evening Shoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

For evening wear, decorative buskin sandals are novel. Gold and silver is much in evidence for trimmings. A white satin shoe has chevron bands in gold or silver. Gold and silver kid trimmings add to the beauty of a Milanese leather shoe which can be had in a variety of colors. White crepe court shoes, with medium Louis heel, can be dyed to match the gown. Toeless evening sandals are much in evidence. A smart model, tied at the back, has cross straps of satin with lines of small brilliants. A neat diamenté crown buckle at the side of a narrow ankle strap gives finish to a shoe in colored kid. Many evening shoes in rich materials are worked in jewels or gold and silver thread, colored stones doing duty as buttons.

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The Home Forum

Village Fête in Normandy

EVER since my Normandy village has existed—and its massive church was built as long ago as the twelfth century—it has held, on an appointed date of the year, its own peculiar *fête*—a *fête* to celebrate its christening. When the Normans of Normandy went over to take possession of England, this little village was already planted by the bank of the great river which runs between hills to the sea, across which sailed William and his men; and in rain and shine, in war and peace, in good and in bad harvests, it has never failed to observe its festival.

Its name and its day are marked down in the calendar; and they may not be changed. Governments have gone, régimes have vanished, but the village persists, without real alteration, and regularly, on at least eight hundred occasions, perhaps on many more, it has rejoiced in some special manner on its birthday.

I WAS IN my garden, on the high terrace which commands the view of the opposite hills, when the tranquillity of the evening was shattered by a tremendous detonation. My dog made a swift dash for the shelter of the house. For a moment I confess I was startled at the unwonted noise, and looked inquiringly at my companion.

"It's only the signal for the fête," I was promptly assured. And then I remembered that, on the evening before the fête-day, a charge of powder is exploded. I am not sure that I can approve of such an announcement. It crashes into the calm of the countryside. It frightens the fish in my garden-pool. It reverberates among the hills, and stampedes the cattle.

MAN IS, HOWEVER, a lover of noise. That is one of his distinctive qualities. He may try to harmonize noise, and transmute it into music; but, coarse or refined, man alone deliberately makes useless noises, noises that are no part of natural function. It would be foolish to protest; the detonation is the village invitation to merriment. It is followed by the more melodious noise of chiming bells; but presently there is the blare of a machine-organ, horribly blended with a loud-speaking gramophone.

Nevertheless, despite these drawbacks, I decided to descend to the village green, whereon the villagers are assembling for their eve of the fête amusements. For it is understood in France that every fête must be spread over three days—the eve, the day, and the wind-up flourishes of the next day. My Parisian neighbors, whose houses stand by the green, are already out; and, greeting me, complain of their situation.

"It's all very well for you, on the hillside," they tell me; "the sound of revelry reaches you in attenuated form. But we, who live on the *place*, suffer the first impact, are struck with the full blast, of mechanical music. It will last half through the night. And to think we escape from the Charybdis of Paris to fall into the Scylla of the country fair!"

I TRY TO console them; it is only once a year they have to submit to this ordeal, and in point of fact it is not really an ordeal, but a diversion. As we stroll about among the village throngs, there are so many delightful incidents, such a display of happiness, that the Parisians are mollified and would, I verily believe, wish the *fête* to be repeated throughout the summer months.

For there is something which gladdens the heart in the spectacle of folk at play. What matter that I do not personally get any satisfaction from the merry-go-rounds with their vertiginous revolutions and their blatant discords? What matter that I would not find a thrill in swinging myself in a flying boat perilously above the crossbar? What matter that I have no ambition to score bull's eyes at the shooting range? I can still experience vicarious pleasure. Who am I to decide how my fellows should relax from the heavy toil of the fields, to dictate to them their recreations? If these sounds and sights be holiday for them, they are assuredly holiday for me too—not because I can extract joy from these things, but because the joy of others is my joy too.

IT IS FUN to pay a few francs for the village children who would like to be carried on the roundabouts. There is no doubt about their enjoyment of the ride; but mine is perhaps greater, though I merely watch. Do we sufficiently reflect, I wonder, on the nature of pleasure? Here am I, not in the least participating in the physical motion which enchants the children, yet remarkably content with their contentment. I should, I am sure, detest the horrid sensation of being whirled around. The idea of clinging to the neck of a wooden pig rather repels me. I could not even bring myself to sit between the wings of a beautiful papier-maché swan. I should be uncomfortably self-conscious on the back of a painted horse. Yet I am unquestionably pleased to see that others are pleased, and the dreadful din of the brazen band that accompanies the rotation cannot drive me away or detract from my gratification. I will eagerly pay for another round—for the children.

THE VILLAGE GREEN is in the heart of the village; on one side rises the great, gray, square steeple which has presided over so many centuries of these fêtes, on the other the modern communal school. Across the road, in which vestiges of the Roman age have been dug up, is the village store which sells everything that anyone in the village is likely to require. The grass is green and close-cropped, nibbled by sheep. On it, to the strains of a gramophone, the villagers dance; clumsily no doubt, gracelessly if you will, but happily. And is not that the chief requisite? Is not happiness, such as is scarcely to be found in indoor and elegant ballrooms, the true embellishment of human activities? For my part, I heartily applaud these dancers, of all ages, who work hard and who have earned the right to disport themselves, on this summer night, on the greensward, lit by moon and stars and a festoon of colored electric lamps, swung from linden tree to linden tree.

THIS IS THE foretaste; tomorrow, the real fête day, there will be a renewal of rustic merriment; and it will flow over into the following day. Then there will be a return to the unpostponable tasks of agriculture. For the moment, life is light-footed and gay and multi-colored. It is hard to believe the gloomy ratiocinaters and doleful prophets of the press, when I walk in and out among these peasants at play, exchanging friendly words with them all.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Courtesy of Smith College Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"UNION SQUARE IN SPRING": *A Painting by Childe Hassam*

CHILDE HASSAM (1859-1935) was one of the young American painters who sought training and inspiration abroad. He went to Paris at the time when the Impressionists were in the ascendancy, and there he learned to paint the atmosphere in terms of light and divided color. He even acquired the detachment of the Impressionists, abandoning literary or anecdotal subjects, and seeking, above all, beautiful effects of pattern and surface.

This "Union Square in Spring" is one of five Hassams in the collection of the Smith College Museum of Art. It was painted in 1896. One notes its resemblance to outdoor scenes of Paris done by Monet in which the city structures provided a good instrument for the play of light, and the trees and young vegetation furnished color and tenuous line traceries. The Impressionists discovered the outdoor beauty of large cities, using their many details as factors of design, through which they could convey excitement, movement, change, the transitory world they had undertaken to portray, with rapidly applied strokes and a multiplicity of hues.

The Demands of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CERTAIN beautiful cities are known as pleasure resorts because of their natural advantages in the way of climate, their location near the sea or in the mountains, and other desirable assets. Often in these places various kinds of amusements, including games of chance, are provided to attract large crowds. On the streets of such cities, at the beginning of a tourist season, an interested watcher may observe the gay lightheartedness of those who have come to engage in these games of chance. But as the days pass, much of this gaiety gives way to anxiety, the expression of fear and serious unhappiness on many faces indicating a lack of so-called success. At the close of a season, one may see upon the streets the sad spectacle of disappointed losers. At the end of a recent season, one was heard to say of another, in a deeply disturbed tone: "He does not know what to do. He has absolutely no money and the races are over."

During those same weeks, when the one just referred to had evidently staked his material possessions and lost, another type of thinker was quietly and successfully working out the problem of supply according to the teachings of Christian Science. This one was the father of a happy family, all of whom were studying Christian Science, including the very young children, who were already members of a Christian Science Sunday School. Finding himself in need of a larger income with which to provide for his family, he had sought help from a Christian Science practitioner, and weeks of work and study had ended in his finding a larger opportunity and more remunerative service.

In the beginning of this work regarding supply it had been seen that when the demands of God were met, the human need would be supplied. Student and practitioner had set about in earnest to learn what are the demands of God. An answer to this question may be found in the words of Micah (6:8): "He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" These three demands, involving as they do an undeviatingly correct attitude toward God and one's fellow men, call for much alertness if they are to be obeyed. In other words, spiritualization of thought is necessary if one would enjoy peace and abundance of good in one's experience. These can never be permanently gained by contemplation of or participation in wrong material activities. Nor does an element of chance enter into any endeavor which is based upon the desire to be obedient to God's demands.

"The demands of God appeal to thought only." So does Mary Baker Eddy write on page 182 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." This shows that material riches or an abundance of things is not the true goal toward which to labor. Rather does one walking "humbly with . . . God" strive to retain only thoughts of love and peace and gratitude and other like fruits of spiritual seeking.

Christ Jesus was constantly meeting the demands of God. Did he not always express justice and mercy toward others? And did he not, day by day, walk "humbly with . . . God" by doing always as God led him to do? His frequent demonstrations of Truth, in supplying a human need, were made possible because he understood God and was obedient to Him alone.

The three temptations which confronted Jesus in the wilderness illustrate the experiences of many a one today. To turn from walking "humbly with . . . God" to the entertaining of material dreams and aspirations is to yield to one or more of these three temptations, and this yielding closes the door upon progress along right lines as long as one persists in following the wholly material way.

But even if one has been through bitter experiences because of failure to meet the demands of God, one may always begin again and aright. Peace and joy and security are experienced in proportion to the sincerity, patience, and persistence we express. Jesus, in his time, saw about him many who had placed their trust in mistaken activities, and in his great compassion he said to them (Matthew 11:28), "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Many have heard this loving invitation, and have learned through the teachings of Christian Science to come to the Christ by meeting the demands of God; and thereby they have found rest. Mrs. Eddy writes further in Science and Health (p. 322): "The sharp experiences of belief in the supposititious life of matter, as well as our disappointments and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love. Then we begin to learn Life in divine Science."

Quiet study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook has shown many the way to health and happiness. It has enabled them to supplant the fear and anxiety produced by a belief in chance, with confidence in God's unerring wisdom and provision.

The mortal mind beliefs of sin, lack, disease, sorrow, are all being healed by divine Love, through the study and practice of the teachings of Christian Science. It is cause for great gratitude to realize that true happiness may be found by anyone, regardless of circumstances or past experiences, when a deep and earnest effort is made to meet the demands of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

LAS DEMANDAS DE DIOS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CIERTAS ciudades hermosas son conocidas como balnearios a causa de sus ventajas naturales con respecto al clima, o por estar situadas cerca del mar o de las montañas u otros puntos favorables. Pasa a menudo en estos sitios que varias clases de diversiones, incluso juegos de azar, se han arreglado para atraer mucha gente. Al principio de la temporada de turistas, es interesante observar en las calles de tales ciudades, la alegría y despreocupación de aquellos que han venido para tomar parte en esos juegos de azar. Pero a medida que los días pasan, mucha de esta alegría cede a la ansiedad, y la expresión de preocupación y de honda zozobra en la cara de muchos indica que les ha faltado lo que suelen llamar buena suerte. Al término de la temporada se puede ver por todas partes el espectáculo triste de los desilusionados que han perdido en los juegos. A fines de una de las últimas temporadas, se oía decir a alguien, hablando de otro en tono de profunda inquietud: "No sabe qué hacer, se ha quedado sin dinero, y las carrerras de caballo se han acabado."

Durante aquellas mismas semanas, mientras el hombre al cual acabamos de referirnos evidentemente había apostado todas sus posesiones materiales y las había perdido, un pensador de otro tipo estaba trabajando tranquilamente pero con buen éxito para resolver su problema de abastecimiento de acuerdo con las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana. Era padre de una familia muy contenta, cuyos miembros todos estaban estudiando la Ciencia Cristiana, hasta los niños más pequeños que ya eran alumnos de la escuela dominical de la Ciencia Cristiana. Encontrando que debiera de tener ingresos más abundantes para poder proveer a las necesidades de su familia, había buscado la ayuda de un practicante de la Ciencia Cristiana, y al fin de unas semanas de trabajo y estudio había hallado oportunidades más amplias para dar servicio y mejor remuneración.

Al principio de este trabajo mental que tenía que hacer con respecto de su abastecimiento, había llegado a comprender que cuando cumplimos con las demandas de Dios, se satisface también la necesidad humana. Tanto aquel hombre, que era un discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana, como el practicante de la Ciencia Cristiana que le estaba ayudando, habían procurado de entender sinceramente cuales eran aquellas demandas de Dios. Una contestación a esta pregunta se puede encontrar en las palabras del profeta Miqueas (6:8): "El te ha dicho, oh hombre, lo que es bueno; ¿y qué es lo que Jehová pide de ti, sino hacer justicia, y amar la misericordia, y andar humildemente con tu Dios?" Estas tres demandas, que implican una actitud infaliblemente correcta hacia Dios y hacia nuestros semejantes, necesitan mucha vigilancia si se han de obedecer. En otras palabras, hace falta que el pensamiento se espiritualice, si uno quiere gozar de paz y de abundancia de bien en su experiencia. Pero éstas no se pueden alcanzar y mantener permanentemente, si uno toma parte en forma alguna en actividades materiales erróneas. Ni es posible que un elemento de azar entre en ningun esfuerzo que se base sobre el deseo de obedecer las demandas de Dios.

"Las demandas de Diós se dirigen exclusivamente al pensamiento." Así escribe Mary Baker Eddy en la página 182 del libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS). Esto demuestra que las riquezas materiales o una abundancia de cosas no es el fin verdadero hacia el cual tenemos que trabajar. Más bien debe uno andar "humildemente con . . . Dios", tratar de albergar sólo pensamientos de amor, de paz y de gratitud y obtener otros frutos parecidos de naturaleza espiritual.

Cristo Jesús estaba cumpliendo constantemente las demandas de Dios. ¿No estaba siempre expresando justicia y misericordia hacia los demás? ¿No estaba andando, día tras día, "humildemente con . . . Dios", haciendo siempre lo que Dios le guiaba a hacer? Sus frecuentes demostraciones de la Verdad, proveyendo a las necesidades humanas, le fueron posibles, porque entendía a Dios y no obedecía a nadie más que a El.

Las tres tentaciones que confrontaron a Jesús en el desierto, ilustran las experiencias de muchos de nosotros hoy en día. El apartarse de andar "humildemente con . . . Dios" para entretener sueños y aspiraciones materiales, significa ceder a una o más de estas tres tentaciones, y este ceder cierra la puerta al progreso en la dirección debida, mientras uno persista en seguir el camino absolutamente material.

Pero aún cuando uno tenga que pasar por experiencias amargas, porque se haya apartado del buen camino, desobedeciendo las demandas de Dios, puede uno siempre empezar de nuevo y por buen camino. Sentiremos paz, alegría y seguridad en proporción a la sinceridad, la paciencia y la persistencia que expresamos. Jesús en su tiempo veía a muchos alrededor suyo que habían puesto su confianza en actividades equivocadas, y en su gran compasión les decía (SAN MATEO, 11;28): "¡Venid a mí todos los que estáis cansados y agobiados, y yo os daré descanso!"

Muchos han oído esta invitación tan llena de amor, y han aprendido por las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana a venir al Cristo por medio de la obediencia a las demandas de Dios, y así han encontrado descanso. Mary Baker Eddy escribe además en CIENCIA Y SALUD (p. 322): "Las experiencias amargas de la creencia en la supuesta vida de la materia, lo mismo que nuestros desengaños y penas incesantes, nos llevan como a niños cansados a los brazos del Amor divino. Entonces empezamos a aprender la Vida en la Ciencia divina."

El estudio tranquilo de la Biblia y del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana ha enseñado a muchos el camino de la salud y de la felicidad. Les ha quitado el miedo y la ansiedad, producidos por una creencia en el azar, y en cambio les ha dado confianza en la sabiduría y la providencia inequívocas de Dios.

Las creencias de la mente mortal acerca del pecado, la pobreza, la enfermedad y el dolor se curan todas por el Amor divino, por el estudio y la práctica de las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana. Hay razón para sentir profunda gratitud al comprender que la felicidad verdadera puede encontrarse por cualquiera, no importa cual sea el ambiente en que se encuentre o la experiencia pasada que haya tenido, cuando haga un esfuerzo sincero y hondo por cumplir con las demandas de Dios.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

About Black-Eyed Sally

SALLY is thirteen months old, and has been with us nearly a year. When we fetched her from Derbyshire, she was literally a small handful, of which about a third was head; and, except for her freckled nose, she looked exactly like a toy. She had just that defiant stance, and her tail—so erect that it bent backwards over her podgy body—was the image of a mechanical winder. Even then she showed, in bark, bite and wriggle, the belligerence that still makes a free fight of her toilet. For Sally will not be brushed; four hands and a muzzling bandage are necessary for an extensive grooming.

Obedience will never be her prime virtue, though it might be conceded as her second; but already her heart is large and loving. Life is such tremendous fun; Sally has no doubts about that. So that obedience is often worth while—and disobedience merely part of the game. All sorts of people are welcome (unless they move about unexpectedly in the night), because everyone is a possible playmate. And, if there is no one to play with, there is always oneself. Round and round, and round the room. Throw the rag and catch it again, fling it ahead—and pounce!

ANY SOFT PLAYTHING becomes a rag in five minutes, but the rag will last a long time. In her basket she kept for weeks the remains of an old hat, produced nightly at bedtime for a tug-of-war, a game of rugger, and hide-and-seek. It is no use telling Sally that one is not in the mood; for, plaything in mouth she will continue to sit in front of her victim, fixing the blessed unfortunate with her black-haloed eyes, till with a resigned chuckle one makes a grab, and "we're off!" A good rough and tumble is an essential part of the game and, growling terribly with joy, she will submit to a pounding and rolling, one touch of which would send a cairn into permanent retreat.

Sally has a curious passion for noisy toys. A small tin, containing a few humbugs that rattle deafeningly, is one of her treasures. Another is a half cocoanut-shell, threaded with string, which she invariably carries to the fire-curb or the legs of a chair where she can bang it as long as she is permitted. When quite tiny, she would regularly drop her hard toy—a walnut, perhaps, or a cotton reel on a string—over the fire-curb and on to the hearth tiles. Forbidden to get inside, she would explain that it had fallen in; and would someone please get it out?

WHO DARES TO say that a puppy cannot talk intelligibly? At thirteen months, Sally has developed a big range of conversation, from the peremptory "let-me-in!" to the "top-dog" bark which belongs almost exclusively to the moments following chastisement, the alternative being to punish an old shoe,—a kitchen toy given her by Cook.

Sally loves gardening, especially in company. "Are you weeding? Then I'll weed, too." "Picking raspberries? I'll suck a few off." "Digging? I'll dig a little hole here then."

After a bit, she tires, comes and lies close by on a discarded coat, or even on one's skirt hem, for Sally is essentially sociable. During her mistress' holiday, she was put to sleep in the ante-room leading off a friend's bedroom; but one night, when the new mistress was late coming home, she found Sally had dragged the blanket from her basket into the bedroom and was asleep on it at the foot of the bed.

Sally has fallen from grace, and all because she was by chance shut up alone in the drawing-room during Sunday dinner. It was the friend who shut her in—and the friend was made to pay. (Did the dog mind work that way, or was it just boredom? We shall never know.) On a low book-case lay a Bible. Sally looked, and gave a pull. Then followed a glorious scrum; the loose cover came off, then one board, the other, and the back. The rest was saved by the timely arrival of the friend; but there is a large tooth-mark through First Corinthians. Sally was ashamed. That, in itself, is a landmark in her history.

V. M. G.

The Threshers Have Come

THE sun was sliding down the western sky as the woman sat on the steps of the gray-weathered house, her first home on the prairie, gazing far into the distance toward the winding trail, watching for the return of the men of her family who were away gathering a threshing crew. The experience of threshing in the north country was new to them and promised to be an event.

As far as eye could see, the acres stretched before her gaze, a panorama of soft yellows and browns topped by a blue, blue sky dotted here and there with floating white clouds. The atmosphere was hazy with heat waves, and the grain fields were yellowed to gold. One grove silhouetted against the blue gave the only variation of the view. The woman's thoughts turned to the beauty of the surroundings which less than a year before she had left to come with her husband to prepare a home on the prairie. Was it longing to be again where huge maples and elms graced the yards of old towns, or where high hedges lined the country roads? No—just visioning the new home growing in beauty and charm.

Her gaze shifted from the trail: far, far away a black speck appeared. It came nearer and nearer until she saw a soft, rolling blue smoke, with occasional whiffs of a darker shade. Then she realized that the threshers were coming! On, on, winding this way and that; finding a path among the wheat shocks.

The immensity of it all brought forth mixed emotions, and rising from her seat she wildly ran to the barn to gather the eggs from the mangers before filling them with sweet, fresh hay for the strange teams that were following the path of the engine. Then, to the house again to re-count the twelve large loaves of bread, to peer into the well-filled cookie jar, to sniff at a freshly baked gingerbread, and to take a look at a pail of nicely washed potatoes—all to give the cook on the cook car, that was slowly winding its way toward the house, a good start toward her first few meals.

Meantime down the trail came the men in the old spring-wagon, with the long-legged sorrels trotting briskly toward home. The woman, with old Buster, ran to the barnyard to share the bigness of the event with them. She heard them laughing excitedly and heard them shout in unison, "The threshers have come!"

Twenty-eight years have passed since that threshing, and each year has brought its changes. Though the threshers may come by combines, by gas-engines, over surfaced highways, past thriving groves and gardens and modern homes, still the blue, blue sky with its floating white clouds, the hazy heat waves, and the rich yellows and browns of the acres remain, and the hearts of the prairie folk still echo gratitude and joy at the coming of the threshers.

M. A. H.

Harbor Dusk

THE boats lean dark against the sky,
Lifting a tracery of spars;
Here, stripped of winds, at rest they lie
Under the stars.

Now, with the drawing in of night,
The slender mastheads nod and sway,
With never a glint of billowy white
Across the bay.

Safe anchored in this calm retreat,
Their wings are folded; at their sides
Only the water's liquid beat,
Only the tide's.

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1937

Flood Compact Strikes Snag In Woodring Note

War Secretary Reserves Right of Ownership in River Reservoirs

Control of Power

Treadway Asks New England States to Yield to Federal Objection

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Further discouragement to proponents of congressional ratification of the interstate flood control compacts for the Connecticut and Merrimac rivers has arrived in a letter to the Senate Commerce Committee from Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War. Secretary Woodring proposes a reservation to ratification and quotes an ambiguous statement from the budget bureau which avoids saying the provisions of the two pacts jibe with the "President's program."

States Urged to Yield

The ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee, Representative Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts, proposed today that New Englanders yield to the Administration objections to the pacts as drawn and eliminate the criticized provisions "as conditions under which the states will co-operate." This action would be wise, declared Mr. Treadway, "especially as the Federal Government has the last word." The Administration, it is understood, opposes the pacts on two main grounds. It holds the Federal Government, and not the states, as provided for in the pact, should control the power and should own the dams.

The amendment or reservation proposed by Secretary Woodring for both pacts reads: "The consent of Congress is hereby given to the compact hereinbefore recited, provided that nothing therein contained shall be construed as impairing, diminishing or in any way affecting the jurisdiction, duties, rights and powers committed to and vested in the War Department by the Flood Control Act approved June 22, 1936, and amendments thereof, or by any other law of the United States with respect to the matters dealt with in the compact."

Letter to Committee

The letter from the secretary to the Senate Commerce Committee follows in part:

This compact, if the joint resolution is amended as suggested, satisfactorily provides the means for the fulfillment of the conditions of local co-operation as set forth in the Flood Control Act approved June 22, 1936, so far as it relates to the construction of a reservoir system for the control of floods in the Connecticut River Valley as authorized in that act.

It is understood that the Federal Power Commission will report to you upon the features of the project relating to future development of hydro-electric power.

A similar report on House joint resolution 435, an identical resolution, was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget which advised that "while there is no objection to the general purpose of the proposed legislation, or to the presentation to the committee of the proposed report thereon, this advice should not be construed as involving a commitment with respect to the relationship to the President's program of each and every one of the various provisions of the resolution."

Identical letters were sent on each pact.

Funds of Codman Hill Sought in Rhode Island

In Boston Today

Fin Com Suspends Session for Day

Suspending sessions for the day, the Finance Commission today turned its attention across the state line of Rhode Island to determine whether certain witnesses who have appeared at the Codman Hill Construction Company investigation have bank accounts or safety deposit boxes in that state.

Under the authority granted Monday by Judge Raoul H. Beaudreau of the Superior Court, Robert E. Cunliff, secretary of the Fin Com, left this morning for Providence, R. I., to empower a lawyer in that city to look into accounts and records of safety box hire at several banks.

By the terms of his "commission" from the Massachusetts court, the Providence lawyer, it was learned, cannot enter or examine safety deposit boxes which may be found in the names of Codman Hill witnesses, but records of when these boxes were visited will be made available to him.

George R. Farnum, special counsel for the Fin Com, who was a joint petitioner with Mr. Cuniff for the court authorization to try to locate the more than $100,000 which the Fin Com contends is missing in the construction company records, was reported to be planning to go to Providence Saturday to hold private hearings with banking officials there.

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston is scheduled to continue on the witness stand when the hearing resumes tomorrow.

Amoskeag Plan Stirs Opposition

Shareholders of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company today took advantage of an opportunity given to them to object vociferously to the granting of a petition brought by the trustees-in-liquidation, Joseph P. Carney and Frederic C. Dumaine, which would turn over to the trustees of the company the remaining assets of the company which is now in process of liquidation.

Lothrop Withington, representing the majority of the shareholders in the meeting in the office of Arthur Black, special master in liquidation, warned: "If this petition is allowed, there will be rumblings which will never be stilled."

"The trustees (board of directors) will be better off," he added, "if they keep their hands off the assets."

Schedule of Assets

There now remains approximately $559,927 in cash, plus a cotton plantation in Arkansas called the Delta Land Company (value undetermined) and the possibility of the recovery of $2,500,000 in processing taxes for which the company is now suing the Federal Government.

Mr. Withington advised the master that granting the petition would take from shareholders the protection due them from the court.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Anti-Bet Petition Slated for Hearing

Attorney General Paul A. Dever stated today that before he will take action on the initiative petition for repeal of pari-mutuel betting on horse and dog racing in Massachusetts he will hold a hearing.

The petition, submitted by David F. Sibley, Boston attorney now in Europe, was sent to the Attorney General for approval as to its form. It was held up because question was raised as to whether the pari-mutuel law is statewide in its application.

The fact that Dukes and Nantucket counties took no action on the law when it first was enacted is cited by those in opposition to a repeal of the pari-mutuel law. They contend only statewide questions can be made the subject of petitions.

Mr. Dever asserted he would hold a hearing to permit opponents of the petition to state their contentions. No definite date has yet been set.

Hot Wave Is Back, Weatherman Says

The hot wave is back again and the mercury may be expected to register 90 during the day, G. Harold Noyes, meteorologist at the Weather Bureau, announced this morning. The 10 a. m. reading was 82 degrees, an increase of seven degrees within an hour, and 15 degrees above the low of 67 degrees last night.

From 86 degrees at 11 a. m., the temperature rose one degree an hour up to 89 at 2 p. m.

The weather will continue warm tonight. There will be increasing cloudiness tomorrow and increasing humidity. Showers are expected during the afternoon or evening.

Stowaways Sail Only to Canal

When the cry "All ashore that's going ashore" echoed through the Merchant's and Miner's Norfolk-bound steamer Fairfax at a South Boston pier last night, there were four young visitors who did not step down the gangplank. Instead, they found a secluded nook on the top deck and settled into it for the night.

They were three girls and one schoolboy in the group—all from Roxbury, Mass.

The Fairfax sailed at 6 p. m. and reached the entrance to the Cape Cod Canal shortly after the travel-minded youngsters had been discovered at 8:30 p. m. The Coast Guard station there had been notified and as the ship slowed down guardsmen took the stowaways off in a small boat.

At Sandwich, Mass., a Boston marketman volunteered to drive the four back to Boston and they completed their abbreviated adventure with him.

They had planned, they said, to ride either to Norfolk, Va., on the Fairfax, or to stay aboard until she docked later at Baltimore, Md.,—and to go from there to Washington, D. C., to make the acquaintance of the national capital.

Convict Accepts Second Parole Bid

Joseph Treboski of Worcester, Mass., who refused to accept parole from Charlestown State Prison in November, 1936, where he was serving a term for breaking and entering, because he was carrying on a more profitable handcarving business in jail than he could hope to do outside, will now accept parole.

At the request of the Welfare Board of Worcester, which stated his support for three children was needed, the State Board of Parole reconsidered the matter and again offered to parole him. This time he decided to accept.

He will work for four days a week for the City of Worcester doing furniture repair work and handcarving.

Sit-Down Strikers On Boston Ships

Sit-down strikes on two colliers took place in Boston today. The vessels are the Isaac T. Mann, at the Boston Elevated pier at South Boston, and the Bylayl, at Mystic Docks. Thirty-six men on each boat participated.

The men said they struck because of dissatisfaction with conditions on board.

Coast Guard Protects More Than Coasts

Courtesy United States Coast Guard; International; © Caufield & Shook

Guardsmen Burn Coston Lights on Landing Shipwrecked Survivors

Louisville, Ky., Coast Guard Station at Head of Ohio Falls, Inset Above—Bringing Ashore Costly Equipment

Leather Workers' Strike Grows In New England Area

Owners of four leather factories at Haverhill, Mass., this afternoon informed the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration they would close their plants and move out of the State because striking employees rejected an offer of a 5 per cent wage increase. The board called a conference for tomorrow morning to consider the matter.

Employees of five leather factories in Boston, Lynn, Salem and Haverhill today joined workers at four other shops at Haverhill who struck yesterday for a 20 per cent increase in wages.

The employees walked out when negotiations through the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration did not bring about an agreement. About 550 workers are affected.

The walk-out was called by the Countermen's union, affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization. The employers are understood to have offered a 5 per cent wage boost, which the union has refused.

The concerns, which manufacture counters—portions of shoes—are the Engel-Lewis, Brown, Merker, National and Ornsteen of Haverhill; the Gillis and Superior of Lynn; Liberty of Boston, and Beverly of Salem.

Boat Crews Seek Boost In Wages for Overtime

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 4 (AP)—Crews of the Standard Oil Company tanker "Broad Arrow" and the collier "William H. Machen" of the Pocahontas Coal Company of Boston, were conducting sit-down strikes today in a demand for an increase in overtime pay.

The tanker was at the oil company's dock at Riverside and the collier at the dock of the Providence Gas Company, by whom she is chartered. Agents of the National Maritime Union, conducting the strike, conferred during the morning with company representatives.

Coast Guard 147 Years Old Celebrates Special Holiday; Has Long and Gallant Record

Flags and pennants flutter from every Coast Guard ship today in whatever port of the world they may happen to be. Crews are being called to general muster on each boat while the skippers address the assembled men on the high ideals, traditions and history of the United States Coast Guard service. Special liberty is granted wherever possible, all work being suspended excepting the keeping of watch.

It is a holiday to observe with ceremonies of long standing—the completion of the 147th year of Coast Guard service, which once consisted of driving pirates off the high seas. Even the Boston headquarters of the Coast Guard, on the 14th floor of the Custom House, operated today on a "skeleton crew" basis.

But on the yacht racing course off Rhode Island, the nine Coast Guard boats from the Boston division and seven from the New York division, worked full time in patrolling the course, directing marine traffic and "standing by" for any service they could render.

A three-minute radio talk at 6:35 p. m. today will be given by Lieut. H. J. Betzner of Boston headquarters, over Station WBZ, outlining the history and aims of the Coast Guard service.

Organized in 1790

On Aug. 4, 1790, Congress organized the Revenue Cutter Service, ancestor of the present Coast Guard, to give the new Republic's coasts and maritime interests the protection offered by other nations to their merchant marine and coasts.

"The service was the first armed sea power under the then young Republic," Commander Thomas A. Shanley, in charge of the Boston division of the Coast Guard, stated today. "Its early officers were recruited mostly from those of the disbanded Continental Navy.

"As there was no Navy Department the officers and crews were put on an army basis and placed under the Treasury Department, its personnel receiving the same pay as officers and privates in the army, a condition lasting until 1918 when navy pay and allowances were granted them.

Now a Great Fleet

From a small unit of 10 single-stick cutters its vessels have grown in number, size, speed and power and its shore stations increased until today it is a formidable force in rescue work and 28 other peacetime duties.

"Today, the Coast Guard has 39 cruising cutters, 55 harbor craft, 235 patrol boats, 42 seaplanes 278 coast guard stations, 8100 enlisted men, 550 warrant officers and 500 commissioned officers.

"Service rendered by the Coast Guard has been steadily increasing and the peak was reached in the fiscal year 1936, when 7510 persons were saved or rescued from peril; vessels on which were 37,553 persons received aid from the Coast Guard; 1439 persons in distress were cared for; 35,500 vessels were boarded and their papers were examined; 1824 vessels were seized, reported or warned for violations of the law; $209,356 in fines and penalties were incurred by vessels thus reported; 290 regattas and marine parades were patrolled; 263 derelicts and other obstructions to navigation were removed or destroyed; assistance was rendered to vessels that were valued, with cargoes, at $65,425,470.

"As examples of the importance of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Sopwith Has Hope For Endeavour In Lighter Condition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4 (AP)—Apparently headed for her third straight triumph in defense of the America's Cup, Harold S. Vanderbilt brought his white-hulled, snub-nosed sloop Ranger around the outer mark at 2:43:47 p. m. (D. S. T.) today, with a three-quarter mile lead over the British challenger, T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour II, at the half-way point in their 30-mile race over a windward-leeward course. (More details of race: Sports Page.)

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4—There was a jaunty tilt to the English racing cap of T. O. M. Sopwith today as he turned his blue hulled Endeavour II out into Posidon's playground for a third tilt with Mr. Vanderbilt's Ranger.

Mr. Sopwith, despite two defeats, expected things to be different this afternoon.

Pressure seems to be the answer of Endeavour's complete downfall, according to observers here who favor Ranger. After firing his best offensive torpedoes at the start, the excellent defense maneuvers on Mr. Vanderbilt's part seem to counteract these English moves, and Mr. Sopwith, with a great deal less experience than his rival, seems to fold up as the two boats are sailed together.

After that, it is believed that Mr. Sopwith begins sailing his craft too close to the wind. Mr. Vanderbilt, continuing to sail his Ranger with his best "wheel touch," works out to a nice lead, which is lengthened as Mr. Sopwith lags.

However, with the weather man predicting increased winds today, the English are hoping that the real speed of their boat will be shown.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Inquiry by U.S. Urged Into Age Discrimination

Bay State Labor Federation Asks Miss Perkins to Take Action

Wide Study Asked

Ratification of Two World Conventions by Senate Also Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 4—A nation-wide investigation of alleged discrimination by employers and insurance companies against workers over 40 years of age was urged today by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

The first resolution adopted by delegates to the fifty-second annual convention of the Federation at its third session here asked Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to conduct such an inquiry.

The resolution was adopted without opposition on a voice vote. It called for study of discrimination in public as well as private jobs.

Study of non-controversial resolutions occupied the delegates during most of the morning session, with strongly contested resolutions held over until tomorrow.

Delay on Controversial Topics

The two most controversial measures, which were thus deferred, called for a joint national convention of the American Federation of Labor and Committee for Industrial Organization and for condemnation of the National Labor Relations Board.

It was expected the resolutions committee would report tomorrow in favor of referring the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. "unity" proposal to the national organization without action by the convention.

Debate over the proposed N. L. R. B. resolution occurred, despite efforts to postpone it, however. One of its supporters, George Douglas, of the Boot and Shoe union, charged the convention was "pussyfooting" and demanded action on the proposal, declaring the labor board is "the biggest farce ever created by the national Government."

John McLaren, of the Boston Stone Masons' Union, rose to say he resented the public impression created by the resolution that the convention favored such a stand.

Gatelee Halts Debate

Debate then was halted by John F. Gatelee, president of the federation, who was presiding.

Nomination of officers was begun this afternoon with placing of two principal candidates for president before the delegates. They were Mr. Gatelee, who is from Springfield and who seeks election for a third term, and E. A. Johnson, of Boston, secretary-treasurer of the Boston Building Trades Council.

Elections will take place on Friday, the last day of the meeting.

Other Resolutions

Other resolutions adopted today urged:

Ratification by the Senate of two international conventions submitted by President Roosevelt after their adoption by the International Labor Congress at Geneva. Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, was the American labor delegate to the congress.

Action by President Roosevelt to obtain extended and increased appropriations for the La Follette civil liberties committee of the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Finsler's Comet: Two Tails or One Now the Question

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 4 (AP)—Harvard University astronomers pored over photographs today but came up undecided whether the month-old Finsler's comet, now approaching maximum brilliance in the northern sky, has two tails or one.

"Highly possible," said an observatory scientist of a Baltimore amateur astronomer's report he had photographed two tails. Thus far, however, Harvard records show only one tail.

If there is an extra tail, Harvard astronomers explained, it would indicate more activity on the comet's head. The tail is composed of gases blown away from the head.

The comet, discovered July 5 by Dr. P. Finsler of the University of Zurich, Switzerland, today was approximately one third of the way from the North Star to the pointer stars of the Big Dipper. Astronomers expect it to reach maximum brilliance by August 10.

House May Examine Disputed Votes in Jenks-Roy Contest

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—A House elections committee met in private today to decide whether to examine disputed ballots in the first New Hampshire congressional district election contest.

Ralph E. Langdell, attorney for Representative Arthur B. Jenks, Republican, has demanded that they examine the disputed 108 ballots, and offer him another opportunity to refute arguments presented by Ralph W. Davis, attorney for Alphonse Roy, Democratic nominee who is contesting Mr. Jenks' election. Mr. Davis said yesterday he had completed his argument.

Mr. Langdell said he expected examination of the ballots by the committee to show 56 of them had been cast for Mr. Jenks. The New Hampshire secretary of state did not count them for either candidate last December.

Mr. Davis protested the demand for a committee, count, saying Louis Wyman, Mr. Langdell's associate as Mr. Jenks' counsel, had said in December that the secretary of state's count was correct. Both sides had agreed, he said, that Mr. Jenks' charge that 34 ballots were lost from the Newton election returns was the sole issue.

Mr. Davis, replying to Mr. Langdell's, demand that the committee accept the election night count of the Newton returns, said it was possible some of the ballots had been counted twice. Mr. Langdell said that possibility had not been suggested previously and demanded time to reply to it.

Secession Talk Subsides

Talk of secession has subsided on Martha's Vineyard with the steady arrival and departure of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad's steamboats plying between Woods Hole and the island.

With the settlement of the steamship lines strike, the island now claims that the steamship service is even better than before.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, with scattered light showers late tonight and possibly Thursday morning; little change in temperature; gentle to moderate southwest winds, shifting to westerly.

Maine: Partly cloudy with showers tonight and possibly in the east and south portions Thursday morning, slightly warmer on the east coast tonight.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy with showers tonight and possibly in the southeast portion Thursday morning, slightly warmer tonight.

Vermont—Showers tonight, Thursday fair, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts—Partly cloudy with showers late tonight and possibly in the east portion Thursday morning, not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut—Partly cloudy followed by showers late tonight or Thursday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook—Increasing southwest winds becoming fresh late tonight and shifting to west on Thursday, weather partly overcast with scattered showers late tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	74	83	Minneapolis	68	84
Bermuda	84	92	New Orleans	80	92
Chicago	74	90	New York	70	84
Denver	66	90	Norfolk	76	88
Helena	54	78	Philadelphia	72	86
Jacksonville	74	86	St. Louis	76	88
Los Angeles	64	84	San Francisco	54	62
Miami	72	88	Washington	74	90

A-7:30 a. m., D. S. T., August 4
B-Maximum August 3

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:14 p. m.; height 11.1 feet
Thursday, 10:52 a. m.; height 9.7 feet

Light all vehicles at 8:21 p. m.

N. H. Aerial Tram Board Ready to Open Bids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 4—The New Hampshire Aerial Tramway Commission is wasting no time in getting the construction of its project under way. Bids will be opened by the commission Friday and it is hoped that sufficient progress will be made on the tramway this season to assure its opening sometime next year. Engineers of the state highway department have completed their survey of the site and markers have been placed for the proposed new location of the highway near the base-station.

With the opening of bids the commission will start a study of plans and specifications. Building operations are expected to start in September. But the stretch up the side of Cannon Mountain may be cleared of the thick underbrush before that time. The tramway commission has established headquarters at the Iron Mine Tavern building in Franconia and Miss Shirley Johnson of the state comptroller's office is setting up an office system. Roland E. Peabody is serving as managing director of this first aerial passenger tramway in this section of the country.

The Week in New Hampshire

Berlin Buys in Milan

The purchase by one community, of land in an adjoining community, is unusual, but the reason why the City of Berlin desired to buy a few acres in adjoining Milan is even more uncommon. Berlin intended to build one of the largest ski jumps in this section of the country. The site was selected, supposedly within the bounds of the city, and clearing operations started. Then it was learned that Berlin was not building its ski jump within its own territory but in the neighboring community of Milan.

Berlin appealed to the Legislature for approval of the purchase of the land in Milan so the project might be continued. The Legislature has given its sanction and the land acquired will be free from taxes. Berlin was also given authority to borrow the funds necessary for its part of the project.

Workers' Tax Ends

Gov. Francis P. Murphy enjoyed another legislative victory last week when the Senate made a right-about-face and gave its approval to legislation ending employee contributions to the state's unemployment compensation fund. Governor Murphy, in the face of opposition from both organized labor and industry, had sought such a step for a number of months. When the measure was first voted on by the House it was approved but it was defeated in the Senate. On a second attempt a similar measure received Senate approval as well as that of the House. As a result of the enactment of this measure employee contributions to the fund will end with the payments for September. The new law will have no effect on the rate of benefit payments.

University Gains

Enrollment of freshmen for the coming year at the University of New Hampshire is running ahead of last year. On July 24 this year 513 freshmen had registered as compared with 448 a year ago. Analysis of these figures shows that of those registered for the coming freshman year 345 are men and 168 women; 51 of the men are registered with the agricultural school; 112 men in the school of technology; 157 men in the liberal arts department; two women in the school of technology; and 154 women in the liberal arts department. Twenty-four young people have made arrangements to transfer to the University of New Hampshire from other schools. They include two men to the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Auto Toot Ban Up in Brookline

Brookline voters will be given an opportunity to weigh the value of the Scotchman's admonition to the horn player: "Ane toot an' ye're oot."

Acting on a petition from a large number of residents, selectmen have voted to insert an article in the warrant for the next town meeting calling for adoption of a by-law which will practically eliminate the sounding of automobile horns at night.

The new law, if approved by residents, will prohibit the sounding of horns in the town between 11 p. m. at night and 7 a. m. except in cases of extreme emergency.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Fine Arts—
Robert Donat, in "39 Steps," 1, 3:30, 6:15, 8:50. Also "Legong," technicolor Balinese romance. 2, 4:45, 7:25, 9:55.

Uptown—

"Slave Ship," with Warner Baxter, Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney, 2:01, 4:42, 7:25, 10:07. Also Helen Broderick in "Mars the Minus." 1, 3:42, 6:24, 9:06.

Tremont—
"David Copperfield," starring Freddie Bartholomew, 11:42 a. m.; 3:48, 7:50. Also "Swing Time," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 10 a. m.; 2:06, 5:56, 10:06.

Coolidge Corner—
"Slave Ship," featuring Warner Baxter and Wallace Beery, 3:30 6:30, 9:15. Also "Time Out for Romance," starring Michael Whalen, 2:05, 5:05, 8:00.

Memorial—
"The Toast of New York," featuring Edward Arnold, Jack Oakie, Frances Farmer and Cary Grant, 11:40 a. m.; 2:00, 4:30 10:07. Also "Love in a Bungalow," 10:10 a. m.; 1:45, 5:17, 8:44.

State and Orpheum—
Jean Harlow and Clark Gable in "Saratoga." Orpheum, 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:55, 7:10, 10:25. Also "Married Before Breakfast," with Constance Bennett and Cary Grant. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9.

South Station Theater—
"Crime Does Not Pay," "Ireland's Industry," "Riding the Waves," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Modern— 9
"Easy Living," starring Jean Arthur and Edward Arnold, 10:10 a. m., 1:00, 3:45, 6:45, 9:35. Also "White Hendrance," with Jean Muir and Gordon Oliver, 9:10 a. m., 12, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.

Radio Programs
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Fenway and Paramount—
Dick Powell and Doris Weston in "The Singing Marine." Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:13, 3:16, 6:19, 9:22. Also "Big Business." Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 11:06 a. m., 2:09, 5:12, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Wee Willie Winkie," featuring Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen. Also "Dance, Charley, Dance," with Glenda Farrell, Allen Jenkins and Collette Lyons.

Boston—
Guy Kibbee and Cora Witherspoon in "The Big Shot." 10:48 a. m., 1:08, 3:24, 5:42, 8, 10:18. Also "What Price Vengeance?" with Lyle Talbot and Wendy Barrie. 9:30, 11:57 a. m., 3:15, 6:33, 9:51.

Metropolitan—
Fred MacMurray, Frances Farmer and Charles Ruggles in "Exclusive." 11:10 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:35, 10:30. Stage: "Melody Modes," featuring Niels Goodelle; Masters & Rowlings, George Prentice. Also Sing-o-nators. Tomorrow: "You Can't Have Everything," featuring the Ritz Bros., Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Stage: "Moonlight Capers," also the Shanghai Wing Troupe and the Swing-O-Paters.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Monday.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

University—
"Mutiny on the Bounty," with Charles Laughton and Clark Gable. 2:25, 5:45, 9:10. Also "Educating Father," featuring Jed Prouty and Spring Byington. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern in "There Goes My Girl." Also "Make Way for Tomorrow," with Victor Moore and Beulah Bondi.

Music

Jacob Sleeper Hall—
Concert by Marie Oliver, soprano. Assisted by Allegrine Gues, pianist, and Madeline Meredith, accompanist. 558 Boylston St. 8:30.

WPA Concerts—
Stein Trio, Bertram Silberman, conducting. Malden Home for Aged, 978 Main Street, 7:30.

Beacon Novelty Orchestra under the direction of Albert Holmes. Denison House Yard, 65 Tyler Street, 8.

Other Events

Boston School Committee—
Regular meeting of the School Committee will be held in the Administration Building, 15 Bosworth Street, 7. Conference at 6.

Tomorrow

Music

WPA Concert—
Brass Ensemble under the direction of Stanley Hassell. Houghton's Pond, Blue Hill Reservation, Milton, 3.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Greek and Roman Art by Mrs. Tanner, 11.

Musical Festival Opens Tomorrow At 'Tanglewood'

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 4 (AP)—In a unique setting far from commercial centers, the fourth Berkshire Symphonic Festival will begin tomorrow night.

Serge Koussevitzky and his internationally famour orchestra from Boston are scheduled to arrive in the morning; the first program, entirely of Beethoven's music, will be played in the evening at "Tanglewood."

This is the estate given the Boston Symphony by Mrs. Gorham Brooks, and intended as the permanent summer home of the orchestra and the permanent site of the Berkshire festival. Patrons will sit under a huge tent, surrounded by lofty trees by a famous hemlock hedge half-a-mile long and by a formal garden recently restored to its old beauty.

Near the south entrance of "Tanglewood" is a tablet marking the location of Hawthorne's cottage, where his "Tanglewood Tales" were first told.

Sixty policemen will direct traffic, since all the audience will arrive by motor. Many of the 210 acres of the estate have been set aside for motor cars.

Three concerts will be given each week of the festival. These are supplemented by other Berkshire musical and dramatic events; concerts will be added in the future as the demand increases. The current festival closes a week from Sunday.

N. H. House Passes Parochial Bus Bill

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 4 (AP)—Without a dissenting vote, the House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill providing for transportation, in public school buses, of pupils attending parochial schools.

The measure, as passed, and sent to the Senate, provides that local school boards will have supervision over transportation.

New Indoor
Bicycle Track

Ride a bicycle for exercise and pleasure. Avoid Traffic Hazards—It pays to be careful. Ride with safety on our indoor track. Competent Instructors—Private Lessons. Bicycles For Sale—Bicycles For Rent. Fun for young and old.
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Concord Craftsmen Find Market for Their Art

Home industries started as temporary project but interest in co-operative movement puts it on permanent basis—Exhibition includes wrought iron designs, furniture and products of old looms.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass., Aug. 4—A farmer who builds garden furniture, a blacksmith who fashions designs in iron and bronze and other craftsmen whose handiwork found no market, encouraged Sydney Coolidge Sr. to establish the Concord Home Industries.

Mr. Coolidge expected the June exhibition to end this little adventure in craftsmanship but the response has been so great that he is planning other exhibitions and hopes the Concord Home Industries soon will be established as a self-supporting, permanent co-operative market. At present all expenses are paid by the committee so that each craftsman receives every cent from each sale.

Colonial House Holds Exhibit

The Colonial house at 15 Lexington Avenue, presented Concord by Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts for an art museum, was offered to Mr. Coolidge for headquarters of the Concord Home Industries. When paintings are on exhibition the Home Industries move downstairs.

"You know Concord is rather a democratic place, all of us are interested in one another's welfare," said Mr. Coolidge. "In the last few years I saw many of our neighbors out of work, with their talents for fashioning really desirable objects unappreciated. That set us to thinking of the success my cousin, Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge, attained with a co-operative group in New Hampshire."

Mr. Coolidge emphasized the assistance he received from Mrs. Henry Brooks. She it is who rides around the countryside and finds the craftsmen who would have been worthy members of a 17th or 18th century English Guild.

In one town is a man who owns a loom which once belonged to his grandmother. Now the products from that loom are exhibited by the Home Industries.

Smithy Turns to Art

Then there are the two blacksmiths that Mrs. Brooks 'discovered.' They own a small forge and enjoy turning out art objects of wrought iron and bronze. Their grilled work with spiral openings for gateways and windows have already found a ready market. They also made two iron settees, one with the Concord Grape pattern, that stand near the front porch of the Lexington Avenue house.

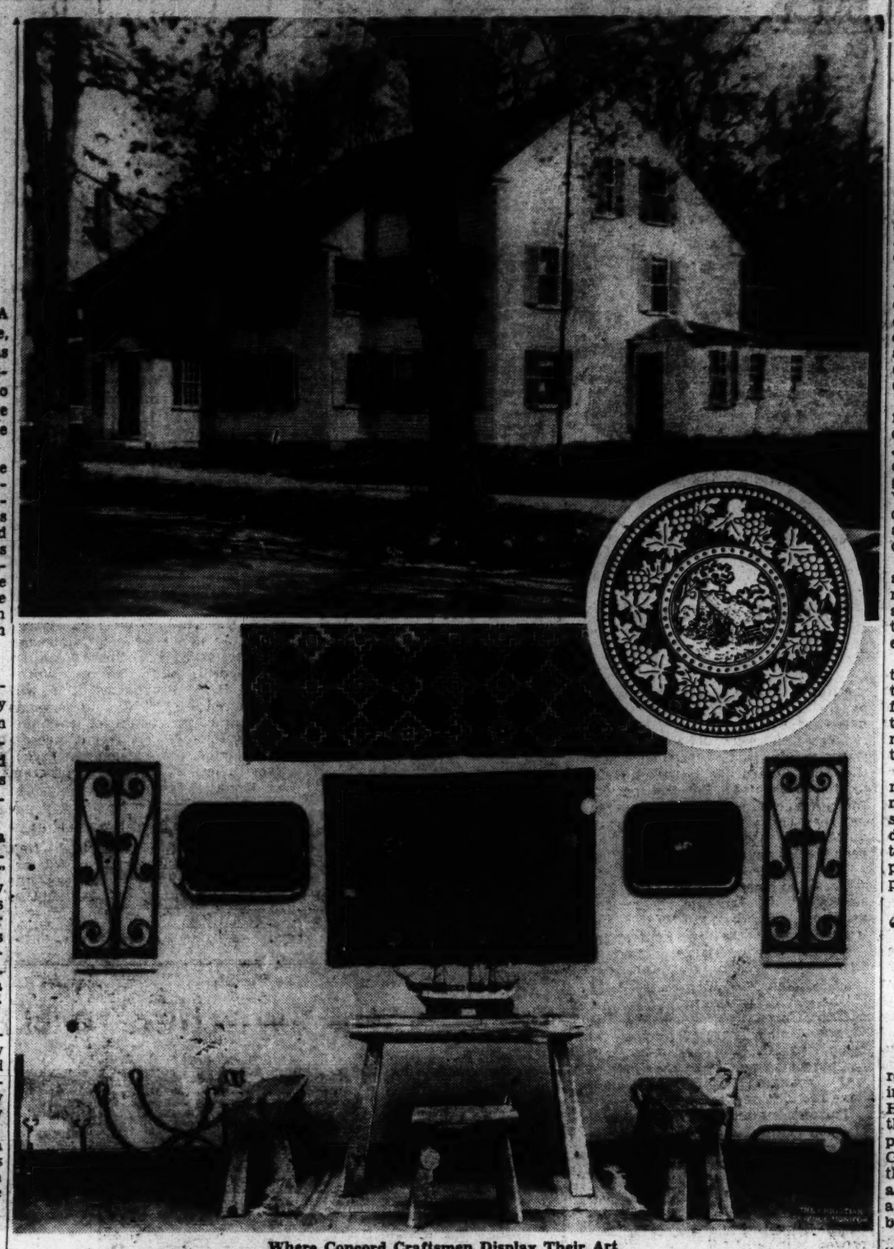
Each settee bears the seal of the Concord Home Industries. The seal was chosen in competition for a design typifying old Concord. Mrs. Harry Welles won the $5 prize with her design of Ephraim Bull's original grapevine leanto.

The exhibition room, filled with a wide range of objects from four dolls to represent Meg, Joe, Beth and Amy of "Little Women" fame, to cleverly made reversible ties.

The collection includes bird houses and antique trays cleverly restored. There is pottery by a Lincoln WPA worker; door handles and hinges; embroideries; etched pewter dishes and a complete set of furniture for a doll's house.

Two exhibits stood out. The first is the garden furniture made by Alex Jansen. The other consists of copies of colonial furniture made by John Adden, a cabinet maker. In the display are slat back chairs, ladder back chairs, Windsor chairs, a fiddle-shaped footstool, braided rugs, a tinder box, a blanket chest and tables, in fact a living room of the 17th century.

That is the aim of Mr. Coolidge. He hopes that the craftsmen will make copies of the bronzes, furniture, silver ware and quilts exhibited in the rooms of the Antiquarian Society of Concord..



Where Concord Craftsmen Display Their Art

Above—Headquarters of the Concord Home Industries in a Colonial House at 15 Lexington Street. Inset—Seal of the Concord Home Industries. Below—A View of the Exhibition Rooms. A Farmer Made the Garden Furniture, a Teacher Restored the Antique Chairs and a Blacksmith Fashioned the Iron Grill Work

Ice Cream Makers Plan Yearly Outing

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 4 (AP)—The annual outing of the New England Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers will be Sept. 17 and 18 at the Poland Spring House, South Poland, Maine, it was announced here today by Roscoe H. Goddard, secretary-treasurer of the association.

A new gold trophy is being offered this year by the directors, the previous trophy having been permanently won last year by Paul S. Harmon of Boston.

Public Talks on Labor

"Labor's Stake in Industry," will be the topic of a discussion at Harvard University tomorrow evening by Arthur N. Murray of Boston, president of the Associated Industries; Michael Flaherty, sub-regional director of the C. I. O. in Rhode Island, and Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, director of the Harvard summer school.

The discussion, open to the public without charge, will be held in the New Lecture Hall at 8 p. m.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Aug. 5

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.47mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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During August you may deduct 25% from price tags on: Wrought Iron - Imported and Domestic English Lead: Figures - Bird Baths - Sprayheads - Bronze Cranes: Tile Topped Iron Tables. Terra Rossa Pottery Bird Baths - Amfora. Decorated Jars - Large Orci (oil jars). Istrian Stone Benches - pedestals - Bird Baths. Devonshire Willow and Rattan Furniture.
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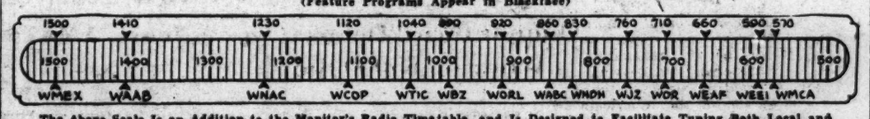
The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Matinee: variety	Animal News Club	Hollywood comment	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:15 Vocal recital	Organ recital	While the City Sleeps	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sports; recordings	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show: so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loist; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport talk	News; music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n Andy"	Colonial News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Nola Day; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Quartet recital	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette: t'ks; mus.	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Serenade: popular	Bob Parker; orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Vocal recital; orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Cavalcade of Music:	Revue	"One Man's Family";	"Summer Serenade"; so-	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15 soloist; orchestra	Revue	dramatic sketch	loists; orchestra	Organ recital
8:30 Ken Murray; Os-	Coast Guard inaug.	Serenade: Wayne King	United States Marine	Dick McGinley's Orch.
8:45 wald; Gluskin's Or.	Vocal program	and orchestra	Band concert	"Success Stories"
9:00 F. Parker, tenor;	Ernest Gill and his or-	"Town Hall Tonight";	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Detective drama
9:15 Kostelanetz's Orch.	chestra; Zarova, so-	Walter O'Keefe; solo-	"The Crime Clinic"	Detective drama
9:30 Jessica Dragonette;	prano; Roy Russell,	ists; quartet; Van Stee-	Ed Fitzgerald & Co.;	Soloist; orchestra
9:45 soloist; orchestra	tenor; piano soloist	den's Orchestra	variety program	Herb's Orchestra
10:00 Gang Busters; net	Business and Politics,"	"Your Hit Parade";	"From the Ends of the	Community Sing
10:15 work drama	James A. Farley	Salter's Orchestra; Lu-	Earth"; drama	Dick McGinley's Orch
10:30 Designs in Harm'y	NBC Minstrel Show	cy Monroe; soloists	Melodies From the	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 Network program	NBC Minstrel Show	Alistair Cooke	Skies: soloists; con-	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Ronnaley"	Yankee News Service	cert orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	De Courcey's Orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:30 B. Cummins' Orch	"Slumber Hour"	Barney Rapp's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orch.	"Amateur Night"
11:45 B. Cummins' Orch	Waltz interlude	Barney Rapp's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orch.	Day's End: organ
12:00 Columbia Concert	Ray Shelden's Revue	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	International Salon: so-	"Organesque"
12:15 Orchestra; Frederic	"Club Matinee"	Yankees; Rudy Vallee	loist; chorus; orchestra	Popular songs
12:30 ick Charles Adler,	Boston Symphony Or-	conducting; guest	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	D. Brissette's Orchestra
12:45 conductor	chestra, Dr. Serge	artists; soloists	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Rhythm Serenade
1:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Koussevitsky, conduct-	Charles Winninger with	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Jack Wand, pianist
1:15 Major Bowes's Hour	ing	Show Boat: soloists;	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Olympian Orchestra
1:30 Major Bowes's Hour	Boston Symphony Or-	comedy sketch; Modern	Pat Barnes Opera	Olympian Orchestra
1:45 Major Bowes's Hour	chestra, Dr. Serge	Choir; orchestra	Pat Barnes Opera	DiPietro's Orchestra
2:00 Yacht race	speakers; music	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	"Dance Melodies"
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Farm and Home Hour	"Flying Fingers"	Louise Wilcher: organ	Popular songs
2:30 WEEI news	Cup races	Thursday Musicale	Sports reports	"Old Songs and New"
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum: talk	Thursday Musicale	Sports reports	"Old Songs and New"
3:00 Theater Matinee	Light Opera Company:	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox - Cleveland	Federal Theater: "Por-
3:15 Yacht race	H. Sanford's concert or.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	traits in Oil"
3:30 Do You Remember?	"Caballeros"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Red Sox - Cleveland	Sport reports
3:45 New Voices	"Rhythm and Romance"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; Community	"Club Matinee"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox - Cleveland	Sport reports
4:15 Cup races	"Club Matinee"	"Personal Column"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	"Waltz Favorites"	Red Sox - Cleveland	Sport reports
4:45 U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 Senate speakers	Lucille and Lanny	Tophatters Orchestra	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Clyde Barrie, songs	Studio musicale	Organ recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 "The Boston Hour"	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Townsend Movement
5:45 Cup races	"Four of Us"	Turn Back the Clock	String music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show: so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Feature; sport col.	News; musicale	Real Life Drama; music	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Vocal duo	To be announced	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Elmer Davis, news	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Happy Felton's Orch.	If I Were You
7:45 Patti Chapin, songs	Jack Randolph, songs	"Jimmy Valentine"	Happy Felton's Orch.	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Columbia Concert	Ray Shelden's Revue	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	International Salon: so-	"Organesque"
8:15 Orchestra; Frederic	"Club Matinee"	Yankees; Rudy Vallee	loist; chorus; orchestra	Popular songs
8:30 ick Charles Adler,	Boston Symphony Or-	conducting; guest	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	D. Brissette's Orchestra
8:45 conductor	chestra, Dr. Serge	artists; soloists	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Rhythm Serenade
9:00 "Music in the Air"	Breakfast Club; soloists;	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 "Music in the Air"	orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 R. Maxwell, songs	"As You Like It"; dra-	Marimba melodies	Morning Carnival	Studio speaker
9:45 Bachelor's Children	matic sketch; news	Variations; music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wigg"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	John's Other Wife; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Book Reviews
10:30 U. S. Marine Band	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Bachelors"; songs	"Shopping With You"
10:45 U. S. Marine Band	Viennese Ensemble	Today's Children; sketch	Rita and Ted; pianists	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Song recital
11:15 Mr. Sunshine; talk	"Personal Column"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Musical program	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Fiddlers Three"	Shopping talk	Organ recital
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Wife Saver"	News Service	New England news
12:00 Continental music	News; Noonday Little	Organ recital	Freudberg's Orchestra	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Show; soloist; orch.	"Mary Marlin"	Poultry talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	Cup races	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Vocalists and orchestra	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymns, organ	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Orimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ recital	"Concertairs"
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour; soloist;	Marjorie Mills Hour	Rhythm orchestra	Vocal recital
2:00 Yacht race	speakers; music	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	"Dance Melodies"
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Farm and Home Hour	"Flying Fingers"	Louise Wilcher: organ	Popular songs
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9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	Boston Symphony Or-	comedy sketch; Modern	Pat Barnes Opera	Olympian Orchestra
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	chestra, Dr. Serge	Choir; orchestra	Pat Barnes Opera	DiPietro's Orchestra
10:00 "Tour Adventure"	Koussevitsky, conduct-	Music Hall with Bob	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	D. Brissette's Orchestra
10:15 Floyd Gibbons	ing	Burns; Quartet; Cho-	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30 Dramatized news	Piccadilly Music Hall	rus; guest artists;	"Musical Revue"; vocal	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 Dramatized news	Piccadilly Music Hall	Johnny Trotter's Orch.	soloists; Henry Web-	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	er's Orchestra	Request Serenade
11:15 B. Berrigan's Orch.	Sports report	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 Jack Little, orch.	Slumber Hour	"Northern Lights"	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	M. Ayres's Orchestra
11:45 Jack Little, orch.	Eddie Varnes's Orches.	"Northern Lights"	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	M. Ayres's Orchestra

Connecticut Gives Motorists Delay On Reflector Law

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 4 (AP)—A "courtesy" extension until Sept. 1 to all visiting motorists to enable them to take steps necessary to comply with Connecticut's new automobile reflector law has been announced by Commissioner Michael A. Connor of the State Motor Vehicles Department.

Mr. Connor said the action was the result of correspondence between Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts and Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut. The Commissioner added that police officials throughout Connecticut had been notified of the extension.

The law requiring reflectors or reflecting tail light lens on the rear of motor vehicles became effective July 1 originally, but Connecticut drivers and other motorists were given until Aug. 1 by the Motor Vehicles Department so that they could become acquainted with an approved list of more than 50 types of these reflectors.

The Motor Vehicles Department also stated that tail lights with reflector devices, which are standard equipment on cars manufactured since 1935, would be considered as complying with the law.

Last week, Governor Hurley wrote the Connecticut Chief Executive that complaints had been received from Massachusetts drivers saying they had been penalized in Connecticut for failure to comply with the reflector law.

Governor Cross replied that due notification of the new law had been made to authorities in neighboring states, that an investigation had disclosed no record of arrests mentioned in the Massachusetts complaints and offered to extend the period for enforcement of the law.

'Blood Test' Bill For N. H. Marriages Goes to Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 4—A bill requiring blood tests of all persons intending to be married in New Hampshire after Oct. 31, 1938, is in the hands of Gov. Francis P. Murphy for his signature or veto. The Governor previously wished to have the matter studied for two years by an "interim commission," but his attitude, now that the bill has passed both houses, is unknown.

The House of Representatives gave its final endorsement to the measure yesterday by the close vote of 178-173. The Senate previously had approved it. The bill requires a blood sample to be taken by any registered physician to be submitted to state laboratories. If the blood is found by the laboratories to be not syphilitic, a marriage license may then be issued.

The bill provides that a judge of the Superior Court may exempt couples from undergoing tests.

The Week in New Hampshire

(Continued From Page 9)

technology school and 10 men and 12 women to the liberal arts department.

Pay Rolls Drop

Information compiled by the United States Department of Labor shows that pay rolls and employment in New Hampshire fell off during June as compared with May. The drop in employment was seven tenths of 1 per cent. The average drop for the country as a whole was 1.1 per cent. New Hampshire pay rolls dropped 2.8 as compared with an average drop of 2.3 per cent. for the country.

Craftsmen's Fair

The annual craftsmen's fair under the auspices of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts is being held this week at the Laconia Country Club. The fair gives craftsmen, including those who work with thread, iron, wood, and other materials, an opportunity to make the public better acquainted with their accomplishments and thereby build up markets for their products. Operation of the League has provided a source of revenue for many people of the state who are skillful with their hands but who were unable to sell their products. Stores operated by the League in different parts of the state provide a means of attracting public interest. As a result many craftsmen have provided for disposing of their wares at their own homes.

Insurance Mutuals Merge

The New Hampshire Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, for 10 years a farmers' co-operative organization in this state, has taken over the Maine Mutual Auto Insurance Company, a co-operative organized in 1931. The Maine company, with about 5000 policyholders, has turned over its assets to the Farm Bureau organization. The New Hampshire organization had about 10,000 policyholders. With the merger, it will serve about 15,000 rural residents.

Officers of the New Hampshire co-operative report that the operation of the organization on the assumption that rural automobile drivers are a preferred risk has resulted in a reduction of insurance cost to its policyholders of one-third to a half the cost with so-called "old line" insurance companies.

Inland Waterway

The proposed inland waterway from the mouth of the Merrimack River to Portsmouth Harbor has not been abandoned. A joint committee representing New Hampshire and Massachusetts is making plans for a hearing on the project, to be held before War Department engineers, Aug. 19. The project would be part of the inland waterway system connecting the harbor at Portsmouth with Charlestown, Mass. Its backers claim that it would serve a dual purpose, first as a means of safe inland water transportation and second as a coast defense project.

Market for Prison Stone

A move is under way to make pipe and crushed stone prepared by convict labor at the state prison in this city available for purchase by cities, towns and counties of the state at half of the market price.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

And that's how fashions are born! Four smartly dressed Indian princesses dash into Paris, barge around to the exposition and whatnot . . . and what happens? They immediately set a style which is rapidly becoming a fashion. (The fine point here being that according to experts a style is not necessarily a fashion, merely because it's a style. In fact not until it has been accepted more or less generally does it become a fashion; if you see what we mean.)

It seems that these women from India appeared in eye-taking costumes that take care of the what-to-wear problem in the oft-times awkward mid, and late summer season. Their solution is quite simple . . . and no doubt the secret of immediate success. With short-sleeved jet black silk dresses that were fashioned on utterly simple lines (and were they short!), they were wearing those wrapped, close-fitting velvet turbans in those genuine Indian colors that either matched or blended perfectly with their wide clumpy jeweled bracelets. The kind of jewels that look like something out of a Treasure Chest (and no doubt were), though the rest of us probably have to take just a very good imitation, and like it.

♣♣♣

Some Nice New Belts—They Only Cost $1

We've often found the price tags on good looking belts marked so high that in trying to buy one to go with an inexpensive dress, we felt that we were almost paying more for the belt than we did for the dress! Which is just the wrong way around; to our way of looking at it. So we were somewhat pleased to find that there are belts on the market that sell for just a dollar . . . and look well. Up at Miss Lowe's Town Curiosity Shop, at 145 Tremont Street. Which shop, although on the third floor, is, we assure you, well worth the elevator trip up . . . even to those of you who insist that nothing above the ground floor can be worth the extra effort!

♣♣♣

The Vacation Box Solves Beauty Needs

Another box of loveliness comes out of the House of Elizabeth Arden. And this time for only $2.50. It's called the Vacation Box . . . lasts a month (which is our idea of the length of the ideal vacation!), and is filled with such essentials as Ardena cleansing cream, cream mask, June geranium soap cloth, L'Amour perfume, powder and rouge. Beautifully boxed, and just the thing to take along in place of all the bigger jars and bottles of Arden's creams that you keep at home. And an excellent gift for your weekend hostess, we might add. At your favorite shop.

♣♣♣

These Satin Vestees Add to Old Dresses

Now if we can just find one or two more "quick-change" affairs such as we've been telling you about every so often, there'll be no need of buying any new dresses . . . because you'll be much too busy masquerading in the old ones! Our latest acquisition is a satin vestee that doesn't require any sewing or pinning. Worn over the outside of the old dress that you're so tired of looking at, it snaps at the neck, makes its own V neck, comes well down and over the top of the dress, and then goes around the waist as a sort of sash or cummerbund, and ties. It will do wonders to an old dress, a black dress, for instance, with a white vestee. Or in green, blue, brown, or black for other colors. Only a dollar. At Jordan Marsh's in the neckwear shop on the first floor.

♣♣♣

Billfolds for Men For Women to Buy

Believe it or not, but they tell us that 70 per cent of the billfolds for men are bought by women! Which perhaps means that if it weren't for the female population there'd be no billfold business . . . which is something to think about; or isn't it. Regardless we suggest that before making your next billfold purchase, you take a look at "The Director," by Amity. Which firm, if we remember correctly, is a sort of sister-subsidiary to Rolfe's, Inc., who put out those choice handbags "that go places and see things." First of all, having found out that most men aren't any too keen on the combination of zippers and billfolds; there are no zippers. Like the Rolfe line, there is, however, a "secret pocket" in which all large bills are placed so that bills of the smaller denominations are the only ones revealed in making ordinary purchases. For purposes of expansion (pay day, we suppose) there's something new in the way of a little bit of fullness that's called the "sliding stay," and which allows for extra bulkiness without straining the billfold in the middle where it folds over, which means that it will have a longer life, and look less like it! Multi-colored cellophane card holders hold the license, registration, picture of the youngsters and whatnot, and then there's the new business of duplicate keys (for his car and the front door) all tucked into leather holders . . . that'll save him that horrible feeling of being locked out! With his billfold always with him; he's taken care of. Last, but not least by any means, is the fact that each Amity "Director" can be registered. Serial numbers are given, records made . . . and if the billfold is lost, it stands a good chance of being returned to its rightful owner. They start at $3.50, come in various beautiful leathers, and will no doubt be found wherever the Rolfe line is carried. Including Conrad's, Filene's, Jordan's, London Harness, Town Curiosity Shop, Shepard's, Shreve's, Stearns's, Slattery's, Sterling Shoe, Stowell's and White's!

Janet Treat.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature.)

Send your Summer formals and play clothes to the place always selected by particular people.
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On all 7 floors—furniture for every room in the home, at savings of ¼ to ½.
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Call for Mr. Harwood A. Davenport
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Labor Board Ready to Hear Disputed Election in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Aug. 4—Shoe manufacturers and the Lewiston-Auburn Shoe Workers' Protective Association, rival of the Committee for Industrial Organization, will be given opportunity here tomorrow to explain their objections to the recent collective bargaining elections, in which the C. I. O. won uncontested victories in 12 shops among persons employed as of March 24.

The chance will be given at a hearing to be conducted by a trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board. The hearing will reopen a lengthy industrial dispute between shoe manufacturers and the United Shoe Workers of America of the C. I. O.

A previous labor board hearing resulted in dismissal of charges against four manufacturers, but an order was issued for elections in 12 factories to determine the bargaining agency as of the start of the 90-day C. I. O. shoe strike on March 24. The vote was to have been between the C. I. O. and the protective association.

Refused to Vote

However, the local union was disturbed because employees hired after March 24 were not allowed to vote and because pay roll lists were not obtained to check eligibility of voters. It refused to participate and its some 4000 workers refrained from going to the polls.

In a week of balloting, the C. I. O. cast 1562 votes in the 12 shops, normally affording employment for 5000. Dr. A. Howard Myers, regional director of the labor board, charged there was wholesale coercion and intimidation of workers to persuade them not to vote, and said he would so report to the labor board when filing the election results.

Meanwhile membership in the independent local union has increased and shoe production has moved up.

Bay State Labor Federation

(Continued From Page 9)

United States Senate, which has investigated strike-breaking and other anti-labor activities of employers.

Extension of the Massachusetts "Baby Wagner" Act to permit State and local employees to bargain collectively. No mention was made of whether these employees should be allowed to strike.

Complete abolition of industrial homework in the United States through separate action by the 48 states and barring by Congress of the products of such homework from interstate commerce.

Permanent establishment of a bureau of labor standards, now operating at Washington on a temporary basis.

A state-wide campaign to oppose biennial sessions of the Legislature, as proposed in a referendum to be held in November, 1938. Legislative sessions are now annual.

Extension of the federal Walsh-Healey Act to cover all government contracts. The law requires persons with government contracts of $10,000 or more to observe certain wage, hour and other standards.

40-Hour Week

The two international conventions, which the delegates wished ratified by the Senate, provide for a world-wide 40-hour week in the textile industry and for a universal increase in the compulsory school age for children from 14 to 15.

Earlier, the delegates adopted an amendment to the federation's constitution enlarging the state-wide executive council from 9 to 11 members. This was done by giving an additional vice-president to each of two districts—one comprised of Hampden, Berkshire, Franklin and Hampshire counties, and the other of Essex and Middlesex counties.

Curley Absent

Absence of former Gov. James M. Curley from the picnic held for convention delegates yesterday by the Lowell Central Labor Union caused much speculation among the delegates. It had been announced he would be present and speak.

Inquiry disclosed that Mr. Curley had asked permission to address the convention itself and that his request had been referred to the Lowell central labor body, because of a federation policy of having only incumbent officials address conventions.

The Lowell group took no action, however, on Mr. Curley's request, it was said, but a member of the group invited the former Governor to the picnic as a guest, but not to speak. After these developments, it appeared, Mr. Curley was unable to be present.

Among other resolutions filed before the deadline yesterday were those opposing compulsory incorporation of unions and praising E. A. Filene, Boston merchant, for his efforts in bringing to the attention of business men and the public the importance of newspaper advertising.

Under another proposal, the federation would go on record as criticizing Harvard University for not re-appointing J. Raymond Walsh and Alan R. Sweezy as instructors. Mr. Walsh, who is an officer in an A. F. of L. teachers' union, was particularly prominent in the legislative struggles for ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment and repeal of the teachers' oath law. On the former measure he found himself opposing Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University.

The resolution declared Harvard University's "hostile attitude became apparent only after these men became prominent in labor union activities."

Two Police Forces Guard One House

The only thing about his tightly closed house at 77 Francis Avenue, Cambridge, which may possibly disturb the vacation of M. R. Copithorne, is the possibility a burglar may lower himself through the skylight in the middle of the edifice.

Since the house lies half in Cambridge and half in Somerville, Mr. Copithorne, before departing for his vacation, made sure the eagle eyes of Cambridge police officers would keep a close watch on the front of it, while the rear would be equally well protected by Somerville constables.

Sopwith Has Hope For Endeavour In Lighter Condition

(Continued From Page 9)

Observers point out that sailing a boat too close into the wind on a windward leg in moderate to strong breezes is not so costly as in light winds.

The third encounter is 30-mile windward-leeward course, with a 15-mile beat and a 15-mile run.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4—Gerard B. Lambert expressed himself as "completely mystified" concerning the dismal performance by Endeavour II, in the first two engagements of the America's Cup series.

In an interview at the New York Yacht Club today he said:

"I am completely mystified over the showing of Endeavour to date," he said. "I know the relative speeds of the two boats (Ranger and Endeavour II) for I have sailed in many brushes under similar conditions against both. I know that Ranger has not made any changes since our trial races, and I have been watching the races with Mr. Nicholson aboard Mr. Sopwith's Philante during the series and he says there have not been any changes to Endeavour."

Mr. Lambert recalled in the last race of the trial series, when Yankee, Rainbow and Ranger were sailed against each other that Endeavour II, sailing in a trial spin, happened to tack near Yankee and, sailing on the same course, Mr. Lambert decided to compare the two sloops. In 20 minutes of actual sailing time Endeavour had walked through Yankee's lee by 1000 feet measured by the statometer and was forced to tack for fear of backwinding Yankee.

Mr. Lambert stated that Yankee was using her large Genoa and Mr. Sopwith had set only working sails when this informal brush was recorded. Mr. Lambert was so surprised at the speed of Endeavour at that time that he turned over the wheel to Corny Shields and Ray Hunt, members of Yankee's afterguard, who also shook their heads in admiration of Endeavour's windward work. Ranger's speed over Yankee was not regarded as so superior at that time although Yankee failed to beat Ranger in all but one race.

"There must be some reason for the recent failure of Endeavour in this series," Mr. Lambert reasoned, "but if there is I can't figure it out."

Mr. Lambert believed that something must be radically wrong, but what it is, neither he nor the English board of strategy can discover.

It was first thought that Endeavour II, had picked up a lobster pot in Monday's race but after the English boat had been hauled out at the Bristol yards Tuesday night this was found to be untrue. Mr. Lambert also noticed that Endeavour II sailed best on the starboard hitch than the port, yet he did not understand why there should be such a great difference as shown by the blue craft in the two races.

"Yankee also sails better on the starboard tack than the port, but there is very little difference," he said.

Coming to the question of rumors being circulated around Newport as a result from the two astounding defeats administered to Endeavour, Mr. Lambert said he regretted that a certain section of the American press has treated the guest from England with such unfriendly copy. Mr. Sopwith, he pointed out, has spent a large sum of money to bring his challenger over here to race her against the defender.

"I am not saying that it is the yachting writers that are printing these fantastic tales and denouncing Mr. Sopwith's sailing ability," he added.

Mr. Lambert was particularly indignant, inasmuch as he is mainly responsible for bringing Mr. Sopwith back to these shores after the unfortunate happenings in the last 1934 series concerning protests.

Amoskeag Plan Stirs Opposition

(Continued From Page 9)

and would take from the court the power to govern the assets which, he said, was a responsibility the court owed the shareholders.

Counsel said he did not approve of turning the assets over to Mr. Dumaine, who is a company director, treasurer and the ruling power of the Amoskeag Company, who would not have any responsibility in distributing assets to the shareholders. He added there was no basis for believing the company ever would be completely liquidated.

W. Rodman Peabody, counsel for the trustees in liquidation, who brought the petition, said the trustees probably would liquidate the remaining assets. Apparently the real issue, he said, is not the allowance of the petition but the lack of confidence in the trustees on the part of shareholders. They elected the trustees, he said, and if they want a change they can elect new trustees.

Charles P. Curtis Jr., representing the company, also appeared in favor of the petition.

If the petition is not allowed, shareholders will get approximately 84 cents a share. Master Black took the petition under advisement.

Caribbean Calls Naval Reservists

Naval Reserve men and officers from eight New England cities will embark on the Battleships Arkansas and Wyoming for a two-weeks annual training cruise on Saturday, Sept. 11, from the Charlestown Navy Yard, it was announced today by Capt. John D. Nelson.

The reservists, 925 in number, and 80 officers, will come from Boston, Lynn, New Bedford, Fall River and Worcester, Mass.; Portland, Maine, and Providence and Newport, R. I. The cruise will be made in the Caribbean with a liberty port stop at St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands.

During the trip the men will undergo training in target practice, drills, and general maneuvers.

Spanish Intrigue, Hollywood Style

Virgil Apger (M-G-M)

Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones Co-Starred in "The Firefly," a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Musical Romance Coming to the Colonial on Aug. 9

Coast Guard 147 Years Old

(Continued From Page 9)

the humanitarian duties undertaken by the service, it is of interest to note that over the period of the past 15 years, for every dollar expended under appropriations for the service, the Coast Guard has assisted vessels to the value of $2. For this period, the average number of lives saved has been 3307 a year and the average number of cases of assistance has been 2960 annually.

"The average annual value of vessels assisted has been been $38,847,851, against an average expenditure under appropriations of $20,039,657. This is less than half the cost of the police force of one of our larger cities."

When the yacht races are over, Coast Guard personnel will go back to the less dramatic but highly important task of modernising the service to make more efficient use of radio, the airplane and motorized equipment as well as to keep in step with changing conditions which have brought new responsibilities.

Thirteen stations along the shores of Long Island have been decommissioned because the Coast Guard finds it can do better work by transporting its boats over the highway in trailers to launch them where needed. Facilities for an airplane base at Floyd Bennett Field are being improved.

Yachting Increases Care

"Watching over the safety of pleasure craft and small commercial craft has increased as the Coast Guard's assistance to larger ships has fallen off with the decline of intercoastal shipping," states Commander J. S. Baylis of the New York district. "The rising popularity of yachting and cruising in America has provided us with a great deal of activity, especially in the waters surrounding New York city."

Typical Coast Guard assignments are aiding small boats with engine trouble, searching for lost pleasure craft and providing fuel for motor boats whose supply has been exhausted.

Although rum-running has declined with the repeal of national prohibition, the abolition of the illicit liquor traffic still is an objective of the coast guard and operating charts in Commander Baylis's office emphasize the varying phases of the moon to remind aides of those nights when the highest degree of vigilance will be necessary.

Liquor Board Defers Action on $5000 Bid

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 4 (AP)—The National Conference of State Liquor Administrators has not accepted an offer of $5000 made to the conference by the Distilled Spirits Institute, said Chairman William P. Hayes of the national conference at his home here today.

The $5000 was offered to defray the expenses of the conference at its next convention and for entertainment of its members. Protest against its acceptance was made to Mr. Hayes by Arthur S. Smith, chairman of the Illinois Liquor Control Commission.

Mr. Hayes, who also is chairman of the Massachusetts Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission, said that as chairman of the conference he had no authority to act. Action, he said, must be taken by the executive committee of the conference. "All I can do," he said, "is to present the matter to the executive committee for action."

Mr. Hayes said that he did not expect a meeting of the executive committee soon, since the membership is widely scattered.

Booklet on New England Gets Free Distribution

With the issuance of a small illustrated booklet called "Books About New England," distributed free at the major book stores, New Englanders may become as well acquainted with themselves as are the tourists.

Prepared primarily that tourists might easily find books relating to the scenes they are enjoying, it is rapidly becoming a reading guide for New Englanders themselves.

Pay Differential Is Assailed By Chamber Official

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 4 (AP)—Speaking for a group of Chamber of Commerce executives, Frank W. Dunham, secretary of the Fall River Chamber, said today, "We are opposed to the legalization of minimum wage differentials in the Black-Connery bill."

"We do not believe," Mr. Dunham said in a statement, "low wages should be a deciding factor in the interplay of competitive forces.

"We do not believe that any one section has a monopoly on manufacturing skill or efficiency. We do not believe that any one section has a monopoly on chiselers. We believe there is very little difference in skill between groups of workers in any two regions.

"We believe the decent, efficient manufacturer — North, South, East, West—should be encouraged to continue paying decent wages. We believe he is entitled to some degree of protection from the chiseler who relies for success on low wages and long hours."

Secretaries from Chambers of Commerce in Lawrence, New Bedford, Haverhill, Worcester, Fitchburg, Gardner, Attleboro, Cambridge, Manchester, N. H., Biddeford, Maine; Bridgeport, Conn.; Boston; Woonsocket, R. I.; Providence, R. I., and Fall River were invited to serve on a communities committee on hour-wage standards at a recent meeting of Chamber of Comemrce executives. They will discus a program on Friday.

Plenty of Blueberry Pies

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 4 (AP)—New Hampshire's blueberry crop will exceed 250,000 quarts this year, the State Department of Agriculture estimated.

Phone Company Agrees to Cut Rhode Island Hand-Set Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 4—A campaign which started when Gov. Robert E. Quinn took over office ended in victory with the announcement today that the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company has agreed to the abolition of the entire surcharge on special telephone hand sets in Rhode Island, following a conference between Michael A. Ciantis, chief of the state division of public utilities, and officials of the telephone company.

Other than admitting that the agreement had been reached, no official statement was issued. It was learned authoritatively that the telephone company had agreed to end the existing charge of 15 cents a month surcharge on hand set telephones for the first 18 months of use.

Last week, Mr. Ciantis announced that he had accepted the offer of the company to reduce the surcharge to 10 cents a month for 12 months, effective Sept. 1, and to decrease from $2 to $1.50 the charge of transferring desk sets to hand sets. Previously he made it known that he was in favor of the entire abolition of the cost of hand sets. He agreed to accept the Sept. 1 agreement, but made it clear to newspaper men that he would continue to work for the original plan and probably call a public hearing on the matter.

The new decision of the company is said to have resulted from his conferences this week.

In his inaugural address Governor Quinn made it clear that he would work for a reduction in the rates for the hand sets and other charges, and a study in this direction was being made by Frederick S. Young, former utility chief, when he resigned his office about a month ago.

Governor Quinn and Mrs. Quinn are now sailing for this country on the Queen Mary and they are expected to arrive here next week. Then the entire terms of the agreement are expected to be given out.

Citizens' Group Pushes Colby Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Aug. 4—A committee of some 200 Maine citizens and summer residents will sponsor the "Maine Million Fund" that Colby College is undertaking to raise on behalf of its new Mayflower Hill campus project. This committee includes the names of many prominent men and women of the State.

Franklin W. Johnson, president of the college, announces that with the recent completion of the Colby alumni campaign to raise funds for the Roberts Memorial Union, there are now assured four new buildings and one wing of the new library. The total estimated cost of these structures is around $1,150,000.

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*Georgic	Aug. 7	Southampton	Aug. 15	Aug 6 8:00 pm	Aug 7 8:00 am
†Rex	Aug. 7	Gibraltar	Aug. 13	Aug 6 8:00 pm	Aug 7 9:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

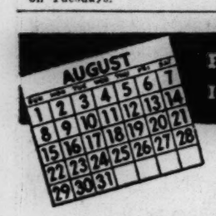
Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	Aug. 17	San Francisco	Aug. 17	Aug 12 4:00 pm	Aug. 12 8:00 pm
Mariposa	Aug. 19	San Pedro	Aug. 19	Aug. 14 4:00 pm	Aug. 14 8:00 pm
Pres. Grant		Seattle	Aug. 14	Aug 9 4:00 pm	Aug 4 8:00 pm
Pres. Coolidge		San Francisco	Aug. 21	Aug 16 4:00 pm	Aug 16 8:00 pm

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. †Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (hot including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.



FRO-JOY PRESENTS THE ICE-CREAM-OF-THE-MONTH

California meets Hawaii in

SEALTEST ORANGE-PINEAPPLE

SUN-RIPENED, juicy oranges blend with fresh pineapple in this smooth, cool FRO-JOY sensation. . . . Orange-Pineapple Ice Cream, as only FRO-JOY makes it! Don't miss this Ice-Cream-of-the-Month!

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Offers during AUGUST 15% DISCOUNT on CLEARANCE Models

She Switched to ELECTRIC Cooking . . .

SAVES $48.00 A YEAR

NOW—Your Chance to Share in These AMAZING ECONOMIES!

"There's nothing like an electric range for real cooking economy," says Mrs. Bernard Sullivan, 361 Veterans of Foreign Wars Parkway, Brookline.

"Figured on the basis of my old bills, I'm saving $4.00 a month — or about $48.00 a year — with my electric range . . . and we do a lot of cooking and baking in our house. Then, too, I like the idea of being able to cook a whole dinner in the oven — without the top units being turned on. The kitchen is cooler, cleaner and more attractive, of course, while pastries are always more uniform, and meats juicy and tasty."

• • •

Just think . . . Mrs. Sullivan saves *more than half* the entire cost of the electric range you see pictured below in the first 12 months! She could afford to make every payment out of savings alone — and still have enough left over at the end of each year for a brand new hat, or smart shoes. Come in and get all the facts.

Because electric heat is clean and sootless, pots and pans stay spic and span.

FOR QUICK ACTION $85.50 NOW WITH YOUR OLD STOVE

NEWS FLASH!

MORE THAN 1000 LUCKY HOMES!

More than 1000 modern Electric Ranges will be installed in the new low-rent homes built by the Public Works Administration at the Old Harbor Development, South Boston. Wherever you find modern economy, you'll find the Electric Range!

QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE HOTPOINT "DORIAN" ELECTRIC RANGE

4 latest type Calrod Hi-Speed cooking units, including giant unit for extra speed.

Over-sized oven 16" wide, 18" deep and 17" high.

Accurate heat regulator ends guesswork and cooking failures.

One-piece cooking top — no hard-to-clean cracks or seams.

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Finished in gleaming white.

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Ranger Crosses Line Promptly for Best Get-Away of the America's Cup Series

Today's Race Over Windward-Leeward Course

Fifteen-Mile Beat

ABOARD COAST GUARD CUTTER ARGO, Off Newport, R. I., Aug. 4 (AP)—Harold S. Vanderbilt, seeking his third straight victory in the sixteenth series for the America's Cup, today piloted his sloop Ranger across the starting line about two boatlengths in front of T. O. M. Sopwith's British challenger, Endeavour II.

As the rival yachts set off on their 15-mile beat to windward into a southwest wind, both were on the starboard tack. Vanderbilt had timed the start to a split second and crossed the line promptly at 11:40 a. m. (E. S. T.) for the finest get-away of the series.

Each yacht was wearing double head-rig, with stay-sails and quadrilaterals.

Ranger Tacked to Cover

Endeavour went over on the port tack four minutes after the start, a clear admission by Sopwith that he was trailing and had no hope of passing the weather side of the defender. Ranger tacked immediately to keep the challenger covered.

The promise of a brisk breeze—the wind had been blowing at a rate of about 12 miles an hour before the start—was unfulfilled as it moderated to about 10 miles.

The outer mark was set at a point about eight miles southeast of Block Island.

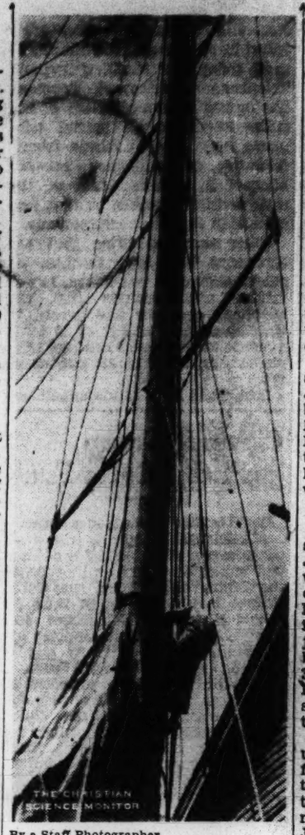
The race began with Ranger immediately drawing away from the challenger. In 10 minutes the defender had opened up a lead of about six lengths.

Sopwith, who yesterday unloaded over 5000 pounds of ballast from his blue-hulled craft, inaugurated a short tacking match, in which Vanderbilt followed him for the first few tacks and then apparently decided to ignore the Britisher and sail the course himself.

This left Endeavour on the port tack and Ranger on the starboard.

Commanding Weather Berth

When Ranger finally came about on the port tack, she occupied a commanding weather berth. A victory for the American boat would leave her needing only one more to retain the international trophy held in this country since the schooner-yacht America went to England to capture it in 1851.



By a Staff Photographer

Mast of Endeavour II

Photo Taken at Bristol, R. I., Where Challenger Was Hauled Out for Inspection

Ranger's 20th Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4—What most yachtsmen of the sail desire is what they call a breeze of wind which has been strangely lacking at Newport this summer, or at least while the Class J boats were out racing in eastern Block Island Sound. All hands were pleased today when Harold S. Vanderbilt's almost unbeaten Ranger and Thomas O. M. Sopwith's challenger Endeavour II started out today for their third contest over a 30-mile windward and leeward course to find a southwest wind puffing up Narragansett Bay with a promising prospect of increasing.

It was Ranger's twentieth contest since she started racing early in June and only twice has she had a breeze that has sent her rail under. Most of her affairs in or around Newport have been sailed in light to moderate airs which have given little or no data on her abilities when under the highest pressure.

Record Times

The final race of the preliminary series with Rainbow and Yankee on June 9 was sailed in a strong southwester over a standard 30-mile course, a beat from Brentons Reef Lightship to Block Island and back in which she covered the outward journey of 15 miles in the record-breaking time of 1h. 48m. 23s., or 31s. faster than the time made by Reliance on June 30, 1903, in the same waters and under practically the same conditions of wind and sea.

No sailing vessel has ever climbed up the breeze as fast as Ranger so far as our racing records show. Off the wind she was minutes slower than Reliance which slid down 15 miles in 1h. 11m. and 4s., made on July 1, 1903, which with her time of 1h. 13m. and 23s. gives her a mark of 3h. 4m. and 27s. over a 30-mile windward and leeward course, for a record which is likely to hold for many years to come. It should be realized, however, that Reliance spread over 16,000 square feet of canvas, to 7500 by Ranger, which is another testimonial to the marvelous advance in naval architecture during the past 30-odd years.

Marks Set in Trials

The marks set by Reliance were in trial races against Constitution and Columbia and are considerably better than times made in races for the America's Cup.

The best time made in a Cup match over a 30-mile windward and leeward course was that of Vigilant, which covered the distance in 3h. 24m. 39s. in a race with Valkyrie II on Sept. 13, 1893. In this affair, Vigilant made the 15-mile windward leg in 2h. 6m. 40s., followed by a run back in 1h. 16m. 4s. It was not surprising therefore that old-time yachtsmen went out to the start today hopeful that conditions would test the speed of the two yachts that comparisons might be made with those old-time Cup match records.

The two contenders attracted a large throng at Bristol all day yesterday, as they sat on their ways for inspection of their underbodies by officers and crews. No impediments were discovered on either and late in the afternoon they were towed back to their moorings in Brentons Cove.

Before leaving Bristol, Endeavour II unshipped two and a half tons of inside ballast which gave her a few inches less water line. Whether this was good judgment remains to be seen, as it was recalled that three years ago Rainbow did not begin to win over Endeavour I until she had taken on more ballast, a ton before each of her four victories.

Tiller Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4—It's that "lobster pot" story that continues to bob up along the Thames Street waterfront.

The latest wrinkle concerning the "lobster pot" has it that T. O. M. Sopwith carries this lobster pot for a very definite and vastly important reason. It seems that lobsters are an oily sea creature, and, according to the stories, sends its oily filament awash with gusto. Therefore, it is said, that Sopwith has procured a great number of the oily creatures, placed them behind bars in the pots, and tied them on the keel for the purpose of keeping the hull of its boat in slippery condition.

In contrast to Endeavour's "tricks" it is said that Ranger has an auxiliary motor attached to her keel, and it is with this thought in mind that this column plans to reserve a seat among the bolts in today's engagement. Maybe we can disguise ourselves as an extra cylinder to replace the model TS motor that Ranger must have worn out by this time.

Ranger has many tricks in her sail locker that are time-savers for the defender. One concerns the hauling up of her staysails through a semi-circular chute leading from the sail lockers below deck to the removable stays on which the staysails are attached. With one movement the staysails and stay can be hauled up and by means of an hydraulic jack the stay and sail can be tightened to any degree. Then, too, English observers have difficulty in detecting which sail Ranger will use and act accordingly.

Ranger has been having considerable trouble with the cloth of its new double-clewed Genoa jib that has carried her to two straight victories. After Monday's race, the sail, made of rayon, had been chaffed in spots by the rigging and needed repairs. Both the tack and double clews also had been torn by the tremendous strain placed on the light sail. All three points had to be reenforced. Much concern has been expressed by Ranger followers whether the light cloth will stand the strain in heavy going. The cloth for this sail, by the way, was given to Vanderbilt by the designers of the material.

This new Genoa has both leech and foot ropes hidden cleverly inside the cloth. By pulling these ropes, the Genoa is able to get more fullness in picking up vagrant zephyrs.

One of the most interesting stories heard along this waterfront is the report that Ranger's bottom is gradually corroding, due to the action of the salt water on the various metals in the construction of her hull. Her hull is of steel, but is enforced by aluminum buttings and aluminum rails that act as wash rails on the top sides of the sloop. It is said that for this reason Ranger might be hauled out of the water after the America's Cup series instead of racing in the New York Yacht Club cruise as had been previously scheduled.

Rainbow, Chandler Hovey's would-be defender this year, will be pulled out on the ways at the William Manchester Yards, where she will be cleaned and overhauled in preparation for an intended run to Marblehead for race week next week. It is hoped that both Yankee and Rainbow will race in informal brushes off the famous Bay State's north shore racing port. Rainbow sent a quadrilateral jib to Ratsey's in New York yesterday for repairs.

W. A. D.

Form Still Holds At Maidstone Club

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—Following form like a trailer behind the tow-car, eight favorites advanced to the quarterfinal round of the Maidstone Club invitation women's tennis tournament yesterday.

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, diminutive Boston player who heads the native seeded list, and stocky, hard-driving Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland showed the way as three Californians, two eastern players and one French star completed the round of eight.

Mrs. Fabyan never was extended to take two love sets from Mrs. Daniel Caulkins of East Hampton in the second round. Miss Jedrzejowska, facing somewhat stronger opposition, won almost as decisively. She defeated Virginia Rice Johnson of Chestnut Hill, Mass., 6—1, 6—4.

Joining the Polish girl in the upper bracket were Gracyn Wheeler and Dorothy Bundy, both of Santa Monica, Calif., and Katharine Winthrop of Ipswich, Mass. Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles, Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France complete the lower half.

Only Miss Wheeler and Miss Babcock were extended to three sets, and both faced youthful California rivals. The former turned back Jane Stanton of Los Angeles, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4, while Miss Babcock, after losing a long first set, rallied to whip Patsy Henry of Los Angeles, 6—8, —1, 6—3.

Mme. Henrotin, second-seeded foreign player, eliminated her doubles partner, Dorothy Andrus of New York, 6—2, 6—2. The last two southern entries were eliminated when Miss Winthrop disposed of Evangeline MacLennan of Atlanta, 6—0, 6—4, and Miss Bundy trounced Mary E. Cootes of Alexandria, Va., 6—1, 6—0.

The doubles tournament got under way following the end of singles play with seven strong teams winning their second-round matches.

Maritime Tennis

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 4 (AP)—Favorites came through yesterday in second round men and women's singles play in the sixteenth annual maritime tennis tournament here. Lindsay Ware, Boston, defending champion, moved into the quarter-final round by defeating Robert Miller, Boston, 6—4, 6—3. William Blair of Lake Forest, Ill., seeded No. 3, lived up to expectations by eliminating Fred Emery, Bar Harbor, 6—1, 6—2. Mrs. G. Sample, Brookline, Mass., Florida woman's champion and favorite to win the women's singles, trounced Elise Fay, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1, while her fellow townswoman, Helen Vose, seeded No. 2, won over Natalie Munson of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3.

Amusements

BOSTON

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER
Proudly Presents
Jeanette MacDonald
and her new singing sweetheart
ALLAN JONES
in the World Premiere
THE FIREFLY
with Warren William
COLONIAL Monday Eve. Aug. 9th at 8:30
Twice Daily thereafter 2:30-8:30

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago—Yankees beat Lefty Grove for first time since 1934; Jesse Owens won second Olympic title, broad jumping five times over Olympic record.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub, 2550

National Class Racing Off Marion Aug. 24-26

The national class championship for the 18-foot Cape Cod Baby Knockabout Class will be held on Aug. 24, 25 and 26, at the Beverly Yacht Club, Marion, Mass.

New Baby Knockabouts, loaned by the Cape Cod Ship Building Corporation, will be used, so that it will be unnecessary for owners or crews to transport their own boats to Marion.

A race committee composed of officers of the Beverly Yacht Club and officers of various yacht racing associations and yacht clubs represented by crews at the national class championships will supervise the conduct of the national class championship race series and will hear such protests as may arise during them.

Dean to Houston?

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals announced late yesterday they had released Paul Dean on option to Houston of the Texas League and then, a few minutes later, stated the release had been held up temporarily. Branch Rickey, vice-president and general manager of the team, explained the young pitcher, after agreeing at first to go to Houston, had declared he would not report. The quiet brother of the eccentric Dizzy Dean has been virtually useless to the Cardinals since May, 1936.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	62	28	.681
Chicago	57	38	.600
Boston	51	37	.580
Detroit	51	39	.567
Cleveland	43	45	.489
Washington	40	48	.455
St. Louis	29	62	.319
Philadelphia	27	62	.303

Results Aug. 3
New York 7, Chicago 2.
New York 6, Chicago 3.
Boston 12, Cleveland 2.
Washington 2, St. Louis 2 (12 innings).
Philadelphia 2, Detroit 1.

National League

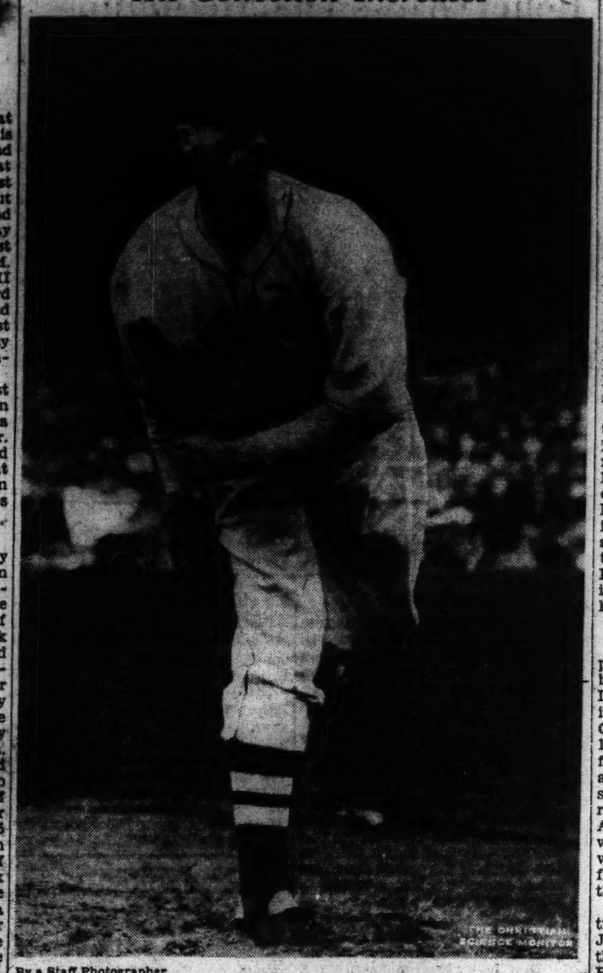
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	60	32	.652
New York	54	40	.574
Pittsburgh	50	43	.543
St. Louis	49	43	.533
Boston	45	49	.479
Cincinnati	38	53	.418
Brooklyn	37	54	.407
Philadelphia	28	58	.326

Results Aug. 3
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 5, New York 3 (10 innings).
St. Louis 5, Boston 3.
Pittsburgh 3, Brooklyn 4.
Pittsburgh 10, Brooklyn 4.

Padgham Defeats Cotton

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Alf Padgham, British golf pro, defeated Henry Cotton, British open champion, 3 and 2 in a match here today.

His Collection Increases



By a Staff Photographer

Bob (Lefty) Grove, Red Sox Pitcher

Earned Baseball No. 250 (Which Will Be Placed on Exhibition in His Lonaconing Bowling Alley) With a 13-to-2 Victory Over Cleveland at Fenway Yesterday

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Promotion of Sports Events

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—The value of intelligent promotion in sports events has never been better illustrated than in the case of the lawn tennis tournament which will get under way on this coming Saturday at Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., when the tenth annual Eastern grass-court championships start. In that short period, though inheriting little more than a skeleton of the old metropolitan championships, it has been built up to a point where now only the National championships themselves at Forest Hills and Longwood outrank it, and in some cases, the Eastern is almost on a par with these.

The story of the tournament dates back of its formation, to a certain extent; but not until the departure of the Davis Cup from these shores in 1927 did it begin to assume its present position.

During that golden age of sports promotion which followed the World War, John McEntee Bowman, prominent in the hotel business in New York and the South, conceived the idea of a mammoth country club, in the vicinity of the metropolis and, after talking the matter over with his friends, started the plans which developed into the Westchester Biltmore Country Club, on a high hill overlooking Long Island Sound.

Other Sports Indispensable

He was primarily a horseman, secondarily a golfer, and other sports were regarded as minor to these. But lawn tennis, squash and others were then becoming indispensable to a real sports club, a small plot was set aside, on a level expanse near the big caravanseral, or club hotel, which was to be at the center on the top of the hill, with the sports fields on all sides at its feet.

With the aid of the turf experts who were chiefly devoting their attention to the three expansive golf courses, five grass courts were laid out as a part of the tennis layout, and it is on those five courts that the coming tournament will be played.

At first tennis was a very minor affair at Westchester Biltmore. The hundreds of members and their friends who inhabited the vast structure called by courtesy the clubhouse, but run entirely as a hotel, came chiefly for golf, and while some of the cottage residents who had adopted the grounds for permanent residences, under another feature of the plan, were interested, they were few in comparison with the swarms who regarded the layout merely as an opportunity for country life, and especially for golf. But there were a few, and gradually interest developed, until tournaments began to come their way.

Metropolitan Fades

Meantime, the oldtime metropolitan championships, as conducted by the Metropolitan Association, were gradually fading from the picture. With the removal of the old-time West Side Tennis Club to Forest Hills, and its expansion to its present prominence, the grass championships lost much of their importance to the club, and for several years were peddled about to whatever clubs were willing to undertake them.

It was at that time that several vigorous new men stepped forward with a new idea. There had been for some years a New York State Association, chiefly composed of upstate clubs, which officially was supposed to cover the entire district, as a sort of overseeing body over the metropolitan. The proposition was brought up to the clubs, whether it would not be better to bring these two groups together, establish a strong central headquarters, and build up tennis all over the section.

Louis B. Dailey, then treasurer of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, was the real father of the new plan, but several others at once came forward who have played an important part in the present wide development. First of these was P. Schuyler Van Bloom, who had been secretary of the metropolitan, and as a preliminary to the consolidation, became also secretary of the New York State Association, with Walter L. Pate, now the triumphant captain of the Davis cup team, and Maskell E. Fox, now president of the association, also important cogs in the wheel.

The new idea soon caught on, and Julian S. Myrick, a former president of the National association, and the leading factor at the Maidstone Club, and Holcombe Ward, then as now prominent at Seabright, though at first doubtful, soon saw the advantage of the consolidation, and in 1927, the Eastern Association came into being. A quotation from the first year book of the body sums up the reasons as follows:

"After operating for several years, it was felt that there was a great duplication of work, committees covering the same ground, two annual meetings, and a lot of work that might just as well be avoided. At the same time it was felt that the new name, 'New York' was not sufficiently broad, to indicate that this section covered more ground than New York City alone. . . . As a matter of fact, it covers part of Connecticut, and the principal playing part of the state of New Jersey."

Westchester Biltmore now steps into the Eastern picture, though in a minor role, Crescent Athletic Club, the site of the metropolitan turf for several years, took the men's event, still called the old name, but the intercollegiate of the new association went to Rye, and the women's championship followed.

Management Shows Skill

It was in this that the management first showed the skill that has characterized its proceedings ever since. It selected a date immediately following a Wightman Cup series at Forest Hills, and just ahead of the national women's championship, thus drawing the pick of both the foreign and domestic stars. Then it held an eastern championship for men between the national doubles and singles for men, and the full plan stood revealed.

Another feature soon developed, which further promoted its importance. With the pick of our players required to be abroad for Davis Cup play, the tourney came late enough to permit their arrival home on the eve of the event, and also timed well with the arrival of the foreign stars who generally accompanied them. So Rye was generally their first destination, and among the singles and doubles winners were the pick of the crop, including John H. Doeg, William T. Tilden 2d and Clifford S. Sutter. Frederick J. Perry won his first American victory on those five courts, and though the prospects for the coming tournament are still being kept a secret, there is little doubt that here will be the first singles appearance in American play this season of our victorious Davis Cup team.

So Westchester Country Club, as it is now designated, will once more be the host for the leading players of the world, as soon as they arrive. Its date still fits in perfectly, and its entertainment is still the best.

Cape Cod Finals

WIANNO, Mass., Aug. 4 (AP)—Dave Burt of Old Lyme, Conn., top-seeded, met third-seeded Albert Stitt of Brookline, Mass., today in the finals of the Cape Cod tennis tournament. Stitt also was scheduled to defend his doubles title, teamed with George Goodwin of Haverhill, against Burt and Langdon Gilky of Chicago. Dorothy Wightman, daughter of Mrs. George Wightman, donor of the Wightman Cup, reached the quarterfinals of the girls' singles.

Grove Effective In Gaining 250th Pitching Triumph

By Edwin Ramill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bob "Lefty" Grove of Lonaconing, Md., who saves baseballs as a hobby and pitches for the Red Sox as a profession, was the "Old Master" yesterday at Fenway Park. In beating the Cleveland Indians, 13 to 2, in the opener of a four-game series, the veteran left-hander had more on the ball than he has had for weeks. Furthermore, it was his 250th big league triumph and his 10th of the season.

Grove was better yesterday than the score indicates. He fanned nine Indians, getting every man in the rival lineup at least once except Lary, Solters and Pytlak. His change of pace and side-arm curve had the left-handed Cleveland batters reaching for shadows. Only in the first and seventh innings did the Tribe trouble Grove, and both times Lyn Lary and Frank Pytlak were the instigators. Lyn and Frank are right-handed batters.

Grove's No. 250

After Jimmy Foxx made the final putout of the game, he tossed the ball to Grove. It will be one of Lefty's most valued possessions. On it will be carved in ink—No. 250, Cleveland at Boston, 13 to 2, Aug. 3, 1937. A prominent spot is reserved for it in Grove's Lonaconing bowling alley, where rest baseballs, some scarred and some shiny white, representing a majority of those 250 American League victories. Lefty values those balls like Jake Ruppert values the Yankees. People come from all over the country to see them.

Grove's work yesterday was particularly encouraging to Manager Joe Cronin and his mates because the last time out, against Detroit, Bob gave a rather unsatisfactory exhibition. Of course no pitcher can win them all, but Lefty was wild and an easy target for Tiger batters.

Yesterday also marked the continuation of Frank "Pinky" Higgins' batting streak. In the last four games Pinky has pounded Detroit and Cleveland pitching for 10 hits in 17 trips to the plate, with nine runs batted in, lifting his average from .291 to .306. As Grove set down the Indians in the series opener, the big Texan led his team's 15-hit offense with two doubles and two singles. He drove in four runs and scored three times himself.

Higgins on Spot

In their battle to regain second place in the American League standing, the Red Sox need base hits from Higgins. He occupies an important spot in the attack—the No. 5 slot behind Jimmy Foxx. The opposition has been handing out frequent intentional passes to Foxx of late, putting the issue squarely up to Higgins. And one reason why the Cronin attack has looked increasingly dangerous during this current home stay at Fenway, is that the big third baseman has come through in the pinches.

Foxx contributed three hits yesterday, placing his average back in the .280 class. Cramer, McNair, Chapman and Desautels each had two. Only Grove, Mills and Cronin failed to connect.

This morning the Red Sox were within two-and-one-half games of the runner-up step in the American League ladder. They were aided considerably by the Yankees, who won a doubleheader from the second-place White Sox. Following singles today and tomorrow at Fenway, the locals will take personal charge of the White Sox, who ride into town on Friday. Four games are in the Chicago series, including a doubleheader on Sunday.

Yanks Widen Lead

The Yankees, incidentally, widened their league lead to seven full games by winning two from the White Sox. The champs are in a class by themselves when it comes to winning games under pressure.

Diamond dust . . . The Red Sox have farmed Fabian Gaffke to Minneapolis for the balance of the American Association season . . . He is out on 24-hour recall, but the chances are good that the Sox will not need him . . . The Fenway crowd has now won seven and lost seven with the Indians this season . . . The Yankee-White Sox doubleheader in the Stadium drew 66,767 yesterday, the largest week-day gathering of the year . . . The White Sox hold a 7-to-6 edge over Cronin and his mates . . . Tomorrow, as usual, will be Ladies' Day.

Fifth place appears to be the Bees' speed in the National League . . . They dropped a 5-to-2 decision to the Cardinals yesterday in St. Louis and slipped to a position five full contests back of the first division . . . Fortunately, however, the other second division rivals of the McKechniemen are also losing games in the West . . . Prepare yourself for a surprise: Jimmy Dykes and Bill McKechnie are being hailed in many cities as the leading managers in the majors . . . Or aren't you surprised?

Gaffke Joins Millers

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 4 (AP)—President M. J. Kelley of the Minneapolis American Association ball club, yesterday announced the Boston Red Sox have optioned outfielder Fabian Gaffke to the Millers for the remainder of the season. Kelley said Gaffke would be in the Miller lineup today for the final game of the current series with Columbus here, playing his old position in center field in place of Stanley Spence. He said Eddie Collins, general manager of the Sox, agreed to lend Gaffke for the rest of the season following a plea for a right-handed batting outfielder to strengthen the Miller lineup. Kelley said Collins informed him Gaffke left Boston by airplane.

English Player Wins Final

DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H., Aug. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Winafreda Taylor of Leeon-Solent, Eng., won the women's tennis finals at the Dixville Notch tournament yesterday, defeating Barbara Meyer of New York, 7—5, 6—4.

And Talking of . . Amateurism

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

An "Open" Question

LONDON—"It would have been much more fun if we could have seen them all in action here against one another—Budge, Perry, Austin, Von Cramm, Vines, Crawford and Uncle Bill Tilden and all." Stanley Porter said that to me as we walked away together from the center court during the 1937 Wimbledon lawn tennis championships.

I record the statement here because Stanley personifies the average club lawn tennis player and is a person to whom the game is essentially a game. But, I should add, a person whose close association with it over many years, and whose share in helping to lay the foundations of the play of at least one present well-known star, have given him cause to appreciate that the game is very much more than a game to many of those who play it best.

On the way home we fell a-talking about the merry masquerade of the unpaid games players of all kinds who leap gleefully from continent to continent, waving their rackets, or their clubs, or their spikes, or their bats, or their sticks, or any other implement with which they have battled their way to the front page.

Why Not an Open?

Then we came back to the question. Why not a championship tournament at lawn tennis, open to amateurs and professionals alike? After all, what is the difference between the two in the higher manifestations of lawn tennis, anyway? Only, I submit, that the "pro" makes a deliberate financial gain and the star amateur's profits are incidental to (but frequently vital to the continuance of) the pursuit of a pastime.

To say that there exist elaborate rules to prevent amateurs receiving money openly for their play is merely to beg the question. They receive transportation tickets, food, hotel accommodation, clothes, equipment, and, maybe, a retainer of some sort for furthering the sale of somebody's sports goods, not to mention, in some cases, handsome fees for writing for publication. All these things represent hard cash, and that cash is nothing more or less than the amateur's "appearance money." There would be no show unless the chief actors were fitted up for their parts and brought to the scene regardless of their financial situation.

Two Definitions—Three Types

Now I am not suggesting that there is anything really wrong about all this. Apart from the degree of hypocrisy involved in keeping the "inside story" quiet, it is all very nice. Sport along these lines has brought great pleasure to millions of people, and on this ground the end may be said to have justified the means.

After-dinner speeches have made it quite clear that international sport—the highest phase of athletic activity—is a building factor for world peace. The orators allude freely to the universal brotherhood of sport, they declare that national prestige demands the sending of the strongest possible team to the uttermost ends of the earth, and they appeal as good patriots for financial support. Sentiment, ambition, and business or political interests produce a gratifying response. And so we are able to witness at times astounding sporting phenomena, such as the Berlin Olympic Games of 1936.

Surely it is now nearly time to recognize frankly and openly in lawn tennis—and in some other sports, for that matter—that, though there are only two definitions of players, "amateurs" and "professionals," there are really three varieties of players. They are the professional, who plays in order to gain, the amateur, so-called, who gains in order to play, and the unequivocal amateur who is either monied as well as skillful or else so undistinguished that nobody accounts it worth while to transport, feed, equip or clothe him for the fray, free of expense. Before the advent of large gate-money, a twentieth century development in athletic recreation, there were only two classes. And present-day complications arise from attempts to insist that there are still only two.

The intermediate class is the direct and inevitable result of money-spinning sport, with all its ramifications and international significance. After all, amateurism is not an absolute condition. It is firstly a state of mind and secondly one of financial and social relativity. And relativity, as Mr. Einstein will admit, is difficult to compress within definitions.

Varsity Values

Profound thought has been given to definitions in British amateur sport. And the anomalous results prove that an amateur is not one thing but many things. To quote two examples from a big bunch, a man who has been a professional association footballer can never play in an open amateur lawn tennis tournament, even if he become as rich as Croesus through selling rocking-horses (or anything else) after his Soccer days are done; an amateur Soccer player may disport himself in a "gate money" match with professionals, and so may a golfer, but a lawn tennis player or a Rugby Footballer may not. I doubt if anybody knows why.

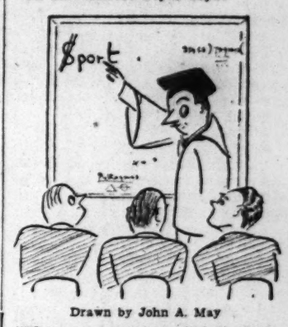
As the rules stand at the moment of writing, an amateur lawn tennis player may not be paid five shillings for making a vastly educative film on how to play the game. Yet he may be paid £500 for writing a less educative book on precisely the same subject and may draw big sums from newspapers for articles that he may never have written himself. And he can be paid £10,000 by the movie men for associating his famous name with a picture in which he does not play tennis. All very odd, I feel. Though scarcely more so than the strenuous objection that is still raised against professionals and amateurs playing together in a championship meeting, just as golfers do.

Nowhere is the tradition of amateurism more jealously guarded than in British universities. Yet here is what a celebrated university Rugby footballer says of the value of the cherished Oxford or Cambridge "Blue," corresponding in terms of sport and finance to the varsity letter in America.

"Let us have no hypocrisy about this. Dozens of young men who have had an expensive 'public school' and university education get well-paid positions purely because of their athletic ability. A man with an honors degree and a Blue can get into one or other of the colonial civil services; a man with an ordinary pass degree or with no degree at all can get a post as sports master at a public school, and in many other trades and professions a Blue has a definite commercial value."

So, one way and another, it must be conceded that success in athletics begins with a line of inclination and culminates with a line of remuneration. I other words,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:



Drawn by John A. May

"There are two parallel lines in sport."

Former Davis Cup Players Threaten

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—Two former American Davis Cup players and the star of the 1937 Japanese cup team gave evidence yesterday that they would be serious challengers to defending champion Bobby Riggs in the 47th Meadow Club Men's Invitation Tennis Tournament.

Frank Shields, who arrived at noon from California, slashed through two opponents to overtake the field in the third round. Sidney Wood, former Davis Cup teammate of Shields and also a recent resident of California although he hails from New York, hung up a second straight-set victory while Jiro Yamagishi continued to play the most impressive tennis anyone has shown so far as he routed Don McNeill, the Oklahoma City youngster, 6—2, 6—1.

Shields had a couple of close calls after his long train ride and belated start. He conquered Julius Heldman of Los Angeles in his first match, 8—2, 3—6, 6—4, but only after the 1936 National Junior titleholder had led 4—0 in the final set. Heldman lost control at this stage and Shield won six straight games. In the second round Frank turned back Ramsay Potts of Memphis, Tenn., 6—4, 3—6, 6—0.

Wood, the onetime Wimbledon champion who has been playing little tournament tennis for the past few years, defeated G. T. N. Zarifi, Cambridge University captain, 6—2, 9—7.

Although seven of the surviving favorites reached the quarterfinal round, Gregory Mangin, No. 2 on the seeded list, was eliminated and Riggs had a narrow squeak along the way. Mangin, whose play recently has not been up to his No. 5 national ranking, was no match at all for Hal Surface of Kansas City and went out by 6—3, 6—3 scores.

Riggs rallied to win from Barney Welsh of Rockville, Maine, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3, after being badly outplayed during the first half of the match. Husky Gil Hunt of Washington, another of the favorites, was carried three sets by Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, first-round conqueror of Jack McDiarmid. The scores were 6—4, 7—9, 6—0.

The other favorites who reached the quarterfinals, Gilbert Hall, New York veteran, and Art Hendrix, fourth-seeded player from Lakeland, Fla., turned in easy straight-set victories.

Somerville to Enter U. S. Amateur

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 4 (CP)—Ross (Sandy) Somerville, Canadian amateur golf champion, said here last night he would compete in the United States Amateur Tournament in Portland, Ore., this month. Somerville captured the Canadian title last week at Ottawa for the sixth time. A former United States champion—he won the amateur title in 1932—Somerville will not be obliged to compete in qualifying preliminaries. He will leave for Portland about Aug. 15, he said, and spend some days practicing on the Alderwood course before the opening round Aug. 23.

Defender Is Medalist

KEENE, N. H., Aug. 4 (AP)—Qualifiers in the New Hampshire State women's golf championship began match play today, led by Mrs. Kathryn Sheehan of Manchester, the defending champion, who won medalist honors yesterday. Mrs. Pauline Sykes of Franklin finished four strokes back of Mrs. Sheehan at 95. Jeanne Sullowav, Franklin; Mrs. J. E. Felton, Manchester, and Mrs. Ethel Spaulding, Keene, were tied at 100.

Vaccaro in All-Star Eleven

HAMILTON, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—Al Vaccaro, Georgetown's right tackle and captain last fall, has accepted an invitation to play with the Eastern College All-Stars against the New York Football Giants at the Polo Grounds the night of Sept. 8, according to announcement made yesterday by Andy Kerr of Colgate, coach of the college eleven.

Business and Industry

Peak Seen in High Grade Bond Prices as Stock Financing Gains

Commerce and Finance

Southern States Construction Is Best Since 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE—In the 16 southern states construction awards of $507,170,000 so far in 1937 exceeds the total for the seven months of last year and for the similar period of all other years since 1930, according to Manufacturers Record.

July's total of $77,759,000, for all construction, however, fell below the awards of both the preceding month and July of last year, although it was higher than any July total between that time and 1930.

Industry Expands

Industrial construction in July, amounting to $27,030,000, and the increase in private building, were largely responsible for maintaining the month's high level in the face of a decided decline in highway and bridge building, which slackened to much less than one half the figure for June.

This year has been a period of industrial and private construction. dustrial and private construction. months amount to $152,290,000, whereas for the same period of last year the total was $137,000,000. The $109,051,000 total in 1937 awards for private buildings is now $45,000,000 ahead of private work placed under contract for the first seven months of last year.

Private building in July footed $17,374,000. Gains were reported over the preceeding month as apartment and hotel contracts rose to $3,242,000, association and fraternal awards to $336,000, bank and office buildings to $2,925,000, dwellings to $7,095,000, and store construction to $3,332,000. Church work amounting to $440,000, was the only type of private building that showed no increase over June.

Road building contracts in July were $11,561,000. Proposed road work is estimated at $39,078,000, the second lowest monthly total of indicated road construction this year. July's drainage, dredging and irrigation total represented an increase over June's activity. Sewer and water works construction in July reached $3,576,000, a total greater than that for other months of this year.

Aluminum Co. Building

Tennessee's $15,000,000 expansion of operations of the Aluminum Company of America was the largest announced for the South last month.

Three new paper and pulp mills proposed during the month, brought the total for new paper mills in the South since the Union Bag & Paper plant was started at Savannah two years ago to $97,000,000. The largest of the new projects was a $6,000,000 mill to be built at Fernandina, Fla., by the Fernandina Pulp and Paper Co., a newly formed company backed by West Coast interests. Others were a $2,500,000 pulp plant to be located near Wilmington, N. C., by Reigel Paper Co., of New York, and a $1,000,000 mill proposed by the Orange Pulp and Paper Co., at Orange, Texas.

Cotton Estimate Is 1,000,000 Bales For The Year Above 1936

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Secretary Henry Plauche of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange placed the commercial crop for the year ended July 31, at 14,371,000 bales, comparing with 13,321,000 last year.

World consumption of American cotton totaled 14,326,000 bales, including 1,073,000 linters, comparing with 13,359,000 last year, including 954,000 linters.

Mr. Plauche placed the total carry over of American cotton at 6,108,000 bales, including 368,000 linters, comparing with 6,995,000 bales last year, including 263,000 linters.

In the United States, the report said, the carryover was 4,336,000 bales, including 368,000 linters, compared with 5,276,000 bales last year, including 263,000 linters.

Exports this year, including shipments to Canada, amounted to 5,771,000 bales, against 6,257,000 bales last year and 5,038,000 two years ago.

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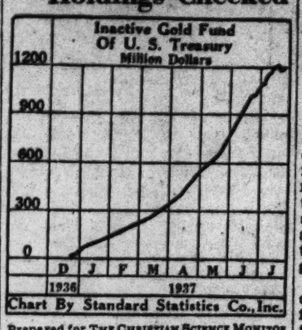

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

For the first time since sterilization of gold imports was inaugurated last December, a net decline in gold stocks was recorded on July 20.

This decrease, which amounted to more than $40,000,000, probably reflected not only the operation of the stabilization fund to ease the recent decline of the dollar, but also the sale of gold to China in exchange for silver.

Approximately half of this decline was later erased by gold imports, and there is no evidence that a sustained outward flow of gold is in early prospect.

Investing Trusts Lean to Oil And Steel Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Oils as a group lead in popularity among investment trusts in the placing of their funds, points out Standard Statistics Company.

Analysis of the operations of a half dozen of the largest and most representative general management trusts during the last six months indicates a marked shift of funds toward the oil and steel groups, partly at the expense of the automobile and retail shares.

The largest commitments as of July 1, in percentages of total assets, were:

	Per cent
Oils	11.8
Metals and mining	8.6
Steels	7.6
Chemicals	6.0
Building equipment	5.3
Automobile	4.5
Rails	4.5
Utilities	4.4
Farm machinery	3.3
Retail trade	3.1
Machinery	2.8
Rail equipment	1.8

The first five most popular groups of stocks are all included among the so-called inflation stocks. An average of 39.3 per cent of total assets of these six investment trusts was invested in those shares on July 1.

New Record Highs For Use of Copper Expected This Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Use of copper and its alloys this year will set new record highs in the automobile and many other consuming industries, Bertram B. Caddle, secretary of the Copper & Brass Research Association predicted.

Consumption of brass pipe and copper tubing by industry as a whole last year mounted to the record total of 94,000,000 pounds, and on the basis of seven months' results, 1937 sales will exceed 100,000,000 pounds, he said.

The automobile industry last year, he added, used approximately 250,000,000 pounds of copper and its alloys, and thus far this year, production is running 12 per cent ahead of 1936, despite strikes, indicating use of copper by auto makers may ring up a new yearly record.

Use of copper, brass and bronze by the air-conditioning industry is expected to aggregate 25,000,000 pounds in 1937, or double the record consumption of 13,000,000 pounds last year, he said. New record use of copper tubing by the oil burner industry is also expected, with consumption of the red metal topping a year ago in the electrical, mechcanical refrigeration, radio and other manufacturing fields.

Power Output Up 8 P. C. Over 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended July 31 was 2,256,335,000 kilowatt-hours, a decrease of .1 of 1 per cent from the previous week's output but a gain of 8 per cent over the same week last year, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The following percentage increases were scored in geographic regions: New England, 10.1; Middle Atlantic, 8.2; Central Industrial, 10.1; West Central, 2.8; Southern States, 11.4; Rocky Mountain, 13.5; and Pacific Coast, 7.4.

Cities Service Co. Vote On Referendum Is Upheld

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge John W. Clancy has upheld the recent referendum among stockholders of Cities Service Company in which 54 per cent of the stock was voted in favor of accepting a settlement of approximately $1,250,000 offered by Henry L. Doherty, head of the company, and others in the directorate, in a $100,000,000 action brought against them by a group of Pennsylvania stockholders.

Judge Clancy approved the report of Special Master J. Rhodes O'Reilly, which found nothing improper in the referendum.

Canada's Trade Mounts

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Canada's trade continues to increase. For the 12 months ended May, total trade jumped to $1,804,279,709 from $1,468,452,467 in the previous year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

New Rules of SEC To Control Stock Fraud Begin Oct. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Fraud and deceit in stock dealings are to be "out," if the Securities and Exchange Commission can do anything about it—that is, of course, provided fraud and deceit try to lift their heads after Oct. 1, next, when drastic rules to meet hypothetical situations will go into effect.

The rules are aimed specifically at over-the-counter markets, and define manipulative, deceptive or fraudulent practices which would violate the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. They apply to transactions in all kinds of securities, even exempted government, state and municipal bonds. Violation of the rules will constitute grounds for revocation of suspension of registration of a broker or dealer.

In effect, the rules forbid a broker or dealer from inducing the purchase or sale of any security by any act, practice or course of business that would defraud or deceive any person. There are prohibitions against inducing a transaction by any untrue statement of a material fact or even omission to state such a material fact if done with the knowledge or reasonable grounds to believe that such a step is untrue or misleading.

Dealer Must Show Hand

Before transactions are completed the broker or dealer must give the customer a written confirmation disclosing the capacity in which he acts. If he acts as a broker, he must supply or agree to furnish the name of the person on the other side of the deal, as well as the date and time of the transaction. In case of a brokerage transaction, details of the commission or other remuneration must be supplied.

Brokers or dealers in a relationship of control with an issuer must disclose this fact to the customer before a transaction is effected in any security of that issuer; the disclosure may be oral if later followed by writing.

Written notice to the customer must be supplied by a broker who is financially interested in the primary or secondary distribution of a security or a dealer having such an interest and at the same time receiving a fee from the customer for investment counsel.

No Market "Rigging"

Important among the prohibitions is one to eliminate the practice of stimulating exchange activity in securities which are the subject of distribution. This rule prohibits any person engaged in distributing a security, whether or not he is a broker, from paying any other person for soliciting or inducing a third person to buy any security of the same issuer on an exchange. The rule, however, does not prohibit a broker or dealer from paying a salary to a person in his own regular employment whose ordinary duties include the solicitation or execution of brokerage orders on an exchange, so long as the payment is not made to induce the purchase of a specific security.

Tacoma's Public-Owned Power Plant Is Set Forth as Model 'Yardstick'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—This city's light plant is considered a yardstick for other public-owned power development, according to a federal document, called "Power in the State of Washington."

The Tacoma power rate for residences, starting at 4½ cents per kilowatt hour, and scaling to as low as one-half cent, as well as the entire financial set-up of the Tacoma system, wins high praise from the author of the Government release.

"There is a real distinction to the State of Washington in harboring within its borders an enterprise which sets a standard for the entire United States—the cheapest power in the country," says the document.

Then referring to the Administration's plan to make the Tennessee Valley Authority a measuring rod for all future power rates, the author of the pamphlet goes on to say:

"The question is often asked, Why is Tacoma able to furnish the cheapest power in the country? There are plenty of reasons: (1) The low cost of development; (2) a monopoly in its field of influence; and (3) a far-sighted and economical management.

"The evolution of the Tacoma plant is the story of a well-planned and consistently carried out plan of power supply. The plant was constructed under competitive bidding, as required by city charter, and had to comply with the most exacting engineering requirements. In this way the plant was constructed at low cost—no trimmings having been added in the way of special fees or bonuses to construction companies with interlocked directorates which had to be supported."

It is further explained that Tacoma's plant is not overcapitalized, which contrasts with some private companies. Tacoma, on the other hand, sold only enough bonds to cover actual construction costs and plans to retire the bonds serially as they come due.

Tacoma's success with its power plant is attributed by the federal document to the fact that the homeowner is given a cheaper rate than any other user of power.

It is contended that Tacoma is the only city in the United States where this is a fact.

The Tacoma rate schedule is held to show that the company is not suffering from the policy of granting the cheap rate to the residential consumer. The only classification that enjoys a cheaper rate is the large industrial concerns, and they have it only after using an enormous amount of power.

Japan Feels Loss Of China Markets

TOKYO (AP)—Japanese spinning stocks have dropped another five yen (about $1.50) and rayons fell about three yen (90c) here Tuesday.

Financial quarters attributed the declines to the undeclared war in North China, and the consequent loss to Japan of Chinese markets.

The Stock Exchange, generally regarded as a barometer of Japanese business, slumped an average of two yen (60c). Oils, munitions and heavy industries, however, bucked the trend.

Government bonds and company debentures lost about 30 yen ($9.00) as a result of increased taxation imposed in anti-profiteering legislation to enrich Japan's war treasury and counteract possible inflationary tendencies.

Since the North China hostilities began last month, the spinning and rayon industries have lost millions of yen. Their spokesmen have expressed fear of losing increasingly as long as the North China conflict lasts.

Commonwealth Edison Share Earnings Greater

CHICAGO (AP)—Commonwealth Edison Co. reports second quarter consolidated net income of $3,278,146, an increase of $1,217,571 compared with a year ago. This is equal to $2.03 a share, compared with $1.28, the corresponding 1936 period.

Six months' net income was $7,749,826, or $4.81 a share, against $5,101,349, or $3.17 a share, in the corresponding period last year.

The company says that part of the increase in consolidated net income figures was due to the policy of capitalizing certain indirect construction expenditures not capitalized prior to last Oct. 2.

Belief Grows That Refunding Era Is Now Drawing to an End

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Important changes, now taking place in the marketing of new capital issues, have recently obtained considerable attention in Wall Street.

Although a considerable number of refunding issues are expected in the fall, it is nevertheless the general conviction that the refunding era is approaching its end. In the upswing of business cycles there is usually a period in which money rates are "abnormally" low and business activity has not greatly accelerated. In such periods there is very little borrowing of new money for "capital expansion," or "additions and betterments," but corporations of all kinds take advantage of the low rates to refund outstanding high-coupon issues. Such a period occurred near the turn of the century, again in the early years of the nineteen-twenties after the 1921 depression, and again in the last two years.

New Money Issues Increase

As in the nineteen-twenties, the first large volume of refundings was in the tax-exempt category, issued by municipalities and states, followed by large issues of private corporations. "New money" offerings have been almost nil in recent years, and their reappearance in volume has been eagerly awaited as a sign of business recovery. Now comes the Securities and Exchange Commission, with its summary of security registrations in the first half of 1937, and points out that while the total of all offerings was well below that of the first half of 1937, the total of new money offerings was substantially above the same period of last year.

"Both in percentage of the total and in agregate amount," says the Commission, "estimated net proceeds (from new securities) to be used for plant expansion and working capital were the highest for any first half year since registration began under the Securities Act (fall of 1933). . . . The amounts proposed for these two 'new money' uses (was) almost 75 per cent greater than the amount proposed for the same purpose during the first half of 1936."

To a considerable extent the reasons for the revival of "new money" offerings are the same as those for the revival of commercial loans, discussed yesterday on this page. More business activity at higher prices calls for larger working capital; and the Revenue Act of 1936 penalizes corporations for accumulating working capital out of plowed-in earnings.

Peak in Bond Prices Seen

The decline in refunding offers, on the other hand, is of course in large part due to the same reasons which have led the commercial banks to cut down on their security portfolios. The peak has apparently been seen in high-grade bond prices, and so the gains from refunding are considerably less than they were six months ago. Last winter large refunding offerings were coming out with 3¼ per cent coupons and even a few 3's were successfully offered. The same issues must now carry a coupon of 3½ per cent or even 3¾ per cent. Before the turn came the coupons had gone so low that private investors had almost entirely deserted the market for new issues, leaving it to commercial banks, savings banks and insurance companies. As the commercial banks began to unload their security portfolios, particularly of governments, the bond market started to decline, and so sharp was the break that early in March about half the high-grade offerings brought out at the turn of the year were selling below their issue prices. For a time thereafter, that is until the stock market began to go the way of the bond market, investors could only be lured with any success by the issue of convertible bonds, which the banks for the most part had to let severely alone, due to official restrictions. When the stock market broke, of course, the conversion features also ceased to lure.

Another significant trend in capital flotations is toward common and preferred stock issues and away from bonds. This, also, is a later aspect of the new issues market in the business cycle. Despite the prolonged bull market from March 1935, to March, 1937, the volume of stock offerings remained for the most part insignificant. This year, however, it has picked up sharply. The SEC announced, in its release last Friday, that "effective registrations of common and preferred stock issues were the highest for any six month period under the Act." In fact, they totalled 51 per cent of all registrations, against only 28 per cent in the same period of 1936.

Stock Offerings Increase

Small stock offerings predominated, and naturally during the March-June sell-off in the stock market the issuing of new stock was considerably chilled. Since the recovery in the market, however, the volume of such offerings has again revived, more vigorously than before, and large offerings have begun to appear such as that of du Pont preferred brought out recently. A substantial volume of such offerings are expected in the next few months, particularly from steel companies, but also from mail orders, equipment makers, etc. Some time this year rumor has it that U. S. Steel will offer a large block of its common stock to its own stockholders.

Still another trend indicated by the analysis of the SEC is a rather vague one away from the classical type of offering, made to the public and underwritten by an investment banking house or syndicate. Nineteen per cent of the January-June registrations were for issuance to the corporations' own security-holders, as against only 8 per cent in the same period of 1936. Only 79.1 per cent were sold to the public, against 88 per cent last year. Most of the shrinkage in sales to the public was a shrinkage in underwritten issues. On the other hand, underwriters apparently made up for this loss by a substantial increase in the number of offerings, sold by corporations direct to their own stockholders, which they underwrote.

The notion that American industry is preparing to by-pass the investment banking profession by one means or another seems premature. Likewise the suggestion of Prof. William O. Douglas, the economic philosopher of the Commission, that underwriting of issues sold by a corporation direct to its own security-owners, is rather a waste of money, does not seem to have been influential.

Insurance Concerns Big Buyers

Another development of the last six months merits note—the growth of direct sales of securities by corporate borrowers to the large insurance companies. About $300,000,000 of such offerings are said to have been made this year and considerably more are in prospect. These sales do not appear in the SEC reports, since they do not have to go through the expensive formality of registration.

In June five large insurance companies, at one lick, took $75,000,000 of 18-year 3¼ per cent debentures of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, the largest "new money" corporate offering since the depression started. The SEC, it is said, has frowned on such sales, but the insurance company lawyers have frowned back. Another similar issue of about $60,000,000 by a large corporation is reported in the negotiation stage.

Total bond and stock offerings in July were the lowest in over two years. The shrinkage, however, was due to the absence of large bond offerings. A multitude of small stock offerings brought the total in that category slightly above July, 1936, although the stock market had just started to recover from three months of decline.

From here on into the fall, therefore—unless the stock market suffers a sea-change—stock offerings are likely to snowball in volume, and even bond offerings are expected to pick up after Labor Day. Among issues on the fire are Appalachian Electric Power, $80,000,000; Rock Island, $38,000,000; I. T. & T., $9,150,000; Ohio Public Service, $38,000,000; Kingdom of Denmark, $24,000,000; Allis-Chalmers, $25,000,000, and a good many more big ones.

Petroleum Corp. Doubles Net Income in 6 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of Petroleum Corporation of America for the first six months of 1937, before giving effect to security transactions, was approximately $1,282,000, compared with about $676,000 for the corresponding period of 1936. Sales of securities during the period resulted in a net realized profit of approximately $411,000.

The net asset value of 2,000,000 shares outstanding on June 30, 1937, after deducting all liabilities, was $22.91 a share, compared with $18.17 a share on June 30, 1936, and $23.94 a share on Dec. 31, 1936, on the same number of shares outstanding. Gross income for the first six months of this year was $1,396,000, compared with approximately $634,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Tillamook County, Ore., Fosters Oyster Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TILLAMOOK, Ore.—Oyster farming is the latest industry taking a firm foothold in Tillamook County area, long noted for its farming and dairying activities.

Already oyster beds in Tillamook bay cover approximately 1200 acres.

Main beds of the bivalves are located at Bay City. Oysters in this sector grow to larger size than is the rule elsewhere hereabouts.

More than 3000 cases of Bay City oysters were canned last year, and this season's total is expected to be nearly 30,000 cases.

Vancouver Stock Exchange Manual Marks Long Span

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Coincidental to the issuance of the 1937 edition of its manual, the Vancouver Stock Exchange is observing its 30th anniversary, which marks a generation's growth from moderate beginnings to third largest stock exchange in Canada—typical, perhaps, of Vancouver's growth to become the third largest city in Canada in the same interval.

According to the Foreword of the Manual the marketability and public attention enjoyed by the shares of a number of small enterprises, together with favorable physical conditions, have resulted in these shares, first traded on the Vancouver exchange, becoming internationally known and distributed; and the companies which they represented have benefited through wider financing facilities.

Such issues as Premier Gold, Bralorne, Pioneer, Cariboo Gold Quartz, Reno, Sheep Creek, Island Mountain, Big Missouri, C. & E. and Pend Oreille were traded on the Vancouver Stock exchange before they attained country-wide attention.

This function of the Vancouver Stock Exchange in providing trading facilities for western mining and oil development company shares not only when they have "arrived" but in their earlier stages makes the exchange a vital force in Western Canadian progress.

Picture of 30 Years Ago

Thirty years ago a dozen or so members sat in a small, narrow room and leisurely traded as a presiding officer "called" the few issues alphabetically. Today, on a modern "floor" with all that the word connotes in stock exchange parlance, traders accomplish transactions, at times, of 2,000,000 or more shares a day having a value of about $1,000,000 or $1,500,000.

Two mines in the Bridge River Camp have paid just under $8,000,000 dividends in slightly more than six years, a record which is expected to be built upon year by year, in the light of known ore reserves and mine possibilities there.

The Pioneer mine has paid to date and including the latest dividend declaration, $5,743,340, since 1931.

Bralorne has paid $2,172,000 since 1934 and including the declaration of 20c July 15, 1937.

The Cariboo district has two producing and dividend-paying mines, Cariboo Gold Quartz and Island Mountain.

Cariboo Gold Quartz has paid back $233,333 in dividends and Island Mountain has distributed $105,070.

In the Ymir-Sheep Creek area there are three dividend-paying mines, Reno Gold, Sheep Creek Gold and Ymir Yankee Girl.

Reno, since 1935, has paid three cents per share quarterly with one extra of two cents in 1935 and has paid or declared to date an aggregate of $639,217, including the July 1937 dividend.

Sheep Creek has paid to shareholders over $200,000 since July, 1936. Ymir Yankee Girl has paid $11,250 in two interim dividends.

Oil Rewards Long Search

Within the last year crude oil in quantity, object of many years of search in Canada, has been found on the southwestern flank of the Turner Valley anticline. The discovery well, Turner Valley Royalties, came into production on June 16, 1936 with an output of 825 barrels daily. The result was a rapidly-assembled program of development in the adjacent vicinity. Many companies were formed to acquire and drill acreage and while only a portion of them obtained adequate finances for the costly task of drilling 6000 feet to the producing limestone, a sufficient number of successful completions have been made to result in crude oil production in Turner Valley becoming of greater value and importance than that of naphtha recovered from wet gas.

Alberta Government petroleum engineers estimate that the recently-discovered crude oil pool of Turner Valley contains about 50,000 barrels per acre of which 25 per cent, under present methods, is recoverable.

General Tire Makes $2.01 On Common in 6 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—General Tire & Rubber Company reports a net profit of $2.01 a share on the common stock for the six months' period ended May 31, 1937. Net sales for the first half of this year total $10,212,794.86, resulting in a profit of $991,262.21, after provision for federal income tax but before making any allowance for excess profits tax and surtax on undistributed profits.

The net, after deducting preferred dividends of $81,375, leaves the $2.01 a common share on 452,875 common shares outstanding on May 31. Since that date, 64,697 additional common shares have been sold to stockholders, making the total of common stock outstanding 517,572. On the basis of the present outstanding common stock, the profit for the first half of 1937 would be $1.76 a share.

During the entire fiscal year of 1936, General Tire's sales totalled $17,909,886.26, and the net profits for the 1936 12-month period amounted to $2.53 a share.

Western Auto Supply Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Western Auto Supply Co. reported net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $1,092,943, before surtax on undistributed profits, equal to $1.45 a share on $10-par common outstanding. This compares with $824,977, or $3 cents a share, in the same period last year. Company operates a chain of retail and mail order houses dealing in sporting goods and automobile accessories.

I. C. C. Appointee

© Harris & Ewing

John L. Rogers

Formerly Chief of the Motor Carriers Division of the I. C. C., Appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission to Succeed Hugh M. Tate

Steel Production Expected to Hold High All August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Continued high rate of steel production through August is indicated, says the publication Iron Age, particularly if the expected upturn in buying for autumn requirements gets under way this month, of which there are already scattered indications. A leading Chicago producer, for example, has booked the largest volume of new business in four weeks, largely a reflection of the outstanding activity in farm machinery and equipment.

Iron Age points out that the backlogs of steel companies are steadily declining, but are still substantial. Better deliveries are resulting to customers because of the less forced condition of orders. Continuing Iron Age says in part: "The automobile industry, slower than expected in making volume purchases for 1938 models, will come into the market in a bigger way within the next two or three weeks, perhaps ushering in the fall buying movement for industry generally. With automobile buying at a minimum, total volume of new steel business is running considerably behind shipments.

"An unexpected development at this time is the appearance of new inquiries for railroad equipment, both domestic and foreign, perhaps the forerunner of a secondary buying movement by the railroads. A number of car shops are in position to take on new work almost immediately.

"The domestic steel situation continues to show the contrary trends of recent weeks—the smallest volume of new business in many months, a high rate of steel production and an excited and steadily advancing scrap market.

"Ingot production is estimated at 85 per cent, unchanged from last week."

Banks Buying More Federal Securities

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that banks had increased their holdings of direct Government securities during the week ended July 28.

The weekly condition statement for member banks in 101 cities said these holdings climbed $43,000,000 for the week to $8,283,000,000, or $1,173,000,000 under the same week last year.

The increase presumably resulted from purchases of a $50,000,000 offering of Treasury bills last week.

Holdings of fully-guaranteed government securities declined, however, falling $7,000,000 to $1,188,000,000—$84,000,000 under the same week a year ago.

Loans to commerce, industry and agriculture, advanced on securities as collateral, increased $2,000,000 to $581,000,000. Similar loans otherwise secured and unsecured declined $3,000,000 to $3,844,000,000. Real estate loans, loans to banks and advances to brokers and dealers in securities increased.

Glass Bottle Blowers Get Wage Increase

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—A 12½ per cent wage increase for workers in the glass bottle industry was announced following a conference between the United States Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association and agents of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Union.

James Maloney of Philadelphia, head of the union, and T. W. Rowe of Todelo, president of the manufacturers' group, said the wage boosts would become effective Aug. 31, when the present agreement expires.

China Balances Largest Budget In Its History

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Financial circles in China's greatest business center are pleased by the National Government's achievement in balancing the budget for the Chinese twenty-sixth fiscal year, from July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938, after a 23 per cent deficit last year. There has been an average annual deficit of about 20 per cent since 1931, and in 1930 the deficit was 30 per cent.

This year's budget is exceptional in several particulars. It sets a new record for size, balancing at $1,000,649,496, in Chinese dollars, or nearly $300,000,000 in American dollars. But though this is a larger budget than ever before, its percentage of increase is smaller as compared with previous years for it is only 1.1 per cent over that of the past year whereas the past year was 3.3 per cent over the 24th year which in turn showed an increase of 4.3 per cent over the 23d year.

Military Needs Lead

Military expenses continue to take a leading place in the budget expenditure items, amounting to $392,499,952 Chinese currency (over $100,000,000) but representing only 39.22 per cent of the total outlay whereas in 1930 the military expenses took up 47.65 per cent of the total; in 1933 they were 42.31 per cent, and in 1936 they were 39.8 per cent.

Civil warfare is now entirely suspended, with achievement of at least a truce against the Chinese Communists, and this allows military outlay to be reduced somewhat although China continues to be busy in building up a fighting machine (particularly with reference to the aviation arm, with many American planes being purchased constantly) which might be of value for defense against external aggression.

It is pointed out that reconstruction outlay continues large and it is recalled that even with a 23 per cent deficit for 1936, the work of reconstruction was unprecedented.

The largest source of income is the customs, bringing in 36.90 per cent of the whole, with salt revenue accounting for 22.85 per cent, and consolidated tax 17.55 per cent.

Income Tax Works

China's new income tax is understood to be working out in accordance with expectations, although foreigners find many flaws in it and extraterritorial nations continue to resist payment save that foreigners drawing money from Chinese sources often have income tax deducted from source. The new budget shows the income tax revenue estimate increased to 2.5 per cent, whereas it amounted to but .5 per cent in the last year's budget.

For the first time, an inheritance tax will be applied in China during the new fiscal year, and this is set down for a modest .2 per cent of the total income. A semi-official statement by the Kuo Min news agency says that "the enforcement of income tax and inheritance tax shows that the Government is gradually turning attention to the enforcement of direct taxation."

Special satisfaction is expressed in Chinese quarters over the provision of $70,000,000 in the new budget for economic reconstruction, this being for reserve fund. The fact that no new loans are required to balance income with expenditure constitutes, says Kuo Min in discussing the point, "a new era in China's financial history."

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY
Chicago, Ill., August 3, 1937.
The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Forty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, payable September 1, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 16, 1937. Checks will be mailed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.
C. W. HOCHETTE, *Secretary.*

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day 897,600
1937 vol. to date 251,200,000
1936 vol. to date 230,600,000

Oils, Rails, Metals Advance Fractions To Point or More

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Oils joined rails, metals and specialties on the stock market's advance of fractions to a point or more today. Standard Oil of California and Texas Corp. pushed out in front in mid-afternoon dealings. Wall Street circles said statistical improvement in the industry had helped prompt demand. Standard of California owed some of its impetus to improved earnings, it was said.

Transactions ran at the rate of around 900,000 shares.

Trading got away to an indifferent start with rails droopy, but energy was injected into carriers by a Wall Street rumor current wage negotiations would likely produce a smaller pay increase than demanded by unions.

Lead shares picked up on a rise of $5 a ton for the metal and various industrials and specialties had aid from improved earnings and dividends.

Rails in Forefront

Gainers were Santa Fe, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern preferred, Northern Pacific, Illinois Central, Atlantic Coast Line, Delaware & Hudson, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, St. Joseph Lead, National Lead, American Metal, Inspiration Copper, du Pont, and Westinghouse.

Backward much of the time were Western Union, American Telephone, Boeing, Deere, U. S. Rubber, Allis Chalmers, American Locomotive, American Can, and Consolidated Oil.

Socony felt the glow of improved earnings. A dividend of $1 against arrears of American Woolen preferred gave the shares a boost. Activity and higher prices for International Paper issues was explained in Wall Street in terms of securities and exchange permission to carry out its recapitalization plan.

Upturns in rails brightened the bond market. Corn was higher, wheat lower. Cotton extended a mid-morning rally. The pound sterling and French franc were off.

Buying of copper issues, analysts said, was attributable in part to strength in the price of copper abroad and quickening domestic demand. Foreign demand continues brisk and prices abroad will probably remain firm, it was argued.

Bond Fluctuations Narrow

The bond market see-sawed within narrow limits today. A better undertone was noticeable as the majority of the domestic corporates held unchanged to a trifle higher. Federal loans were quiet and about even.

Coincident with general improvement in the metal situation Anaconda Copper 4½s worked up around ⅝ and most of the industrial list showed resistance. Penn Dixie 6s gave up a minor fraction and U. S. Rubber 5s were slightly on the down side.

Carrier liens showed signs of lifting a little from Tuesday's levels. Santa Fe 4s, St. Paul 5s and Great Northern 4s advanced fractions. B. & O. 4½s sagged around ½ and Erie 5s gave way a bit.

Foreign dollar issues lacked color and most of the list moved idly in both directions. Japan 6½s lost about a point while Polish issues after several days' activity were inactive.

Trading in Government obligations was practically at a standstill. Price shifts were extremely narrow, ranging from around 2-32 on the upside to about 3-32 lower. Gains and losses were about even.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Early morning strength in industrial specialties spread to other sections of the curb market today and with few exceptions, prices in all groups were higher.

On the up side were such active issues as Electric Bond & Share, Niagara Hudson, American Gas, Cities Service, Sun Ray Oil, Cord Corp., American Cyanamid "B," St. Regis Paper, New Jersey Zinc, Consolidated Copper and Technicolor.

Scattered losers embraced Humble Oil, Creole Petroleum and Pan American Airways.

Wheat Prices Rally In Late Trading

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (AP)—Buying credited to exporters and domestic mills did much late today to bring about wheat market rallies to above yesterday's final prices.

There was talk here of inquiries for nearby export shipments of wheat. Movement of domestic winter wheat fell off, but the domestic spring wheat harvest was progressing favorably.

At the close, wheat was unchanged to ½ cent higher compared with yesterday's finish, Sept. 1.13⅜-½, Dec. 1.13⅞-1.14¼, corn 1 cent to 2⅜ up, Sept. 96⅞-97, Dec. 65⅞-66⅛, and oats unchanged to ¼ advance.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock prices pointed upward in today's trading. Volume was smaller as the end of the current account approached. Trans-Atlantics declined but recovered partially at the close. Industrials and oils were steady. Gilt-edged issues and German bonds firmed. Mines were irregular.

Paris: Bourse issues closed generally firm today after early irregularity. Industrials were the best gainers. International issues displayed some weakness. Government bonds were steady. Bank of France ended 50 points net higher. Sues Canal declined 218 points.

Liverpool: Cotton advanced on Bombay buying and short covering with offers light. Final prices were 1 to 2 points higher. News of another high crop estimate checked gains in late trading.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	49½	49½	49½	Aug 3
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	82	82	82	— 1
23⅝	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	23½	Adams-Millis (3)	8	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+1
36	26	Addressograph (1.40)	3	33	32¾	33	
4⅝	2	Advance Russe	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
80¼	54½	Air Reduc (1a)	3	73¾	73	73	—1
6¼	2⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	3½	2⅞	2⅞	
18⅝	13	Alaska Jun (.60a)	8	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
5⅝	3⅜	Alleghany	9	3	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
58½	34	Allegh pf xw	1	34	34	34	Jul 20
59¾	34½	Allegh pf $30 ww	6	36	35	36	+1
58	34	Allegh pf $60 ww	1	37	37	37	Jul 26
52½	35	Alleg pr pf	5	37	36	37	+1½
45¾	30½	Alleg Steel (1.20)	2	39¾	38¾	39	+¼
27⅞	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	6	18⅝	18	18⅝	Aug 3
254½	215	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	236½	236½	236½	B—3½
33½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	5	25	25	25½	Aug 3
21⅝	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	21	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
89	74	Allied St pf (5)	3	80	79½	80	Aug 2
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	23	69¾	69	69¾	— ⅛
39¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	23¼	23	23	— ¾
8⅞	4¼	Amal Leather	5	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
53¼	34⅛	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	38½	38½	38½	Aug 2
114⅝	80	Amerada (2)	2	96	95½	95½	+1½
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	3	98	95½	96	Aug 2
41⅝	20½	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	3	37½	37¼	37½	—1
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¾g)	1	68½	68	68½	— ¾
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	13	113½	111	111¾	— ⅜
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	158	158	158	+1
71	46	Am Car & F (¼g)	6	51¼	50¾	51	— ½
104½	77	Am Car & F pf (4g)	4	79¼	79	79	
32¾	28	Am Ch & O (½g)	10	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
148	115	Am Ch&O pf (5)	3	132	132	132	Aug 3
108½	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	107	107	107	Jul 29
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	4	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅜
30¾	20¼	Am Coml Alco	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¾
33⅝	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	1	26½	26½	26⅜	— ⅛
13½	8¾	Am Encaus Til	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
17	10½	Am Europ	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 24
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	18	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	1	87	87	87	Aug 3
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	4	57	56⅝	57	+ ¾
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	2	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	15	15	15	— ⅜
11¼	5½	Am Hide & Lea	32	8½	7¾	8	+ ⅛
55¾	36¾	Am Hi & Les pf (3)	1	43	43	43	Jul 31
52¾	40¾	Am Home P (2.40)	7	44½	43	43½	+ ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Ice	4	3¾	3¼	3¾	— ⅛
27⅝	17½	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	24½	24½	24½	— ½
17¾	12¼	Am Internat	7	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
58⅝	37	Am Loco	17	49	48½	48½	—1
126	101¼	Am Loco pf	2	109¾	109½	109½	
29⅜	18⅜	Am M&Fdy (¾g)	9	3	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	45	54½	52¾	54¼	+1¾
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	117	117	117	Jul 23
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	25	11½	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅛
47⅞	49½	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	7	65¼	65	65¼	+ ¼
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	8	56¼	53½	55¾	— ¼
29½	18⅝	Am Rad & St S (.80)	37	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll M (1.10g)	8	40½	39¾	40	— ⅛
36	26¾	Am Saf Ras (2)	9	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	— ⅛
29	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	5	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
105¾	79⅝	Am Sm & R (2½g)	24	95¾	94¾	95¼	+ ½
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	142½	142¼	142½	+ ½
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	57¼	57¼	57¼	Jul 31
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	9	56¼	55⅝	55⅝	
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	2	17	17	17	Aug 3
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	8	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ⅛
143¾	124½	Am Sugar pf (7)	6	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	— ½
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jul 29
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	171¾	171	171⅜	— ⅜
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	1	82	82	82	
99⅞	74½	Am Tob B (5)	14	84	83	84	— ¾
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	11	136½	136½	136½	+ ½
20¼	11⅝	Am Type Fdrs	2	14	14	14	
29⅛	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	19	20¾	20½	20⅝	+ ⅜
107	88	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	94	93	94	Aug 2
79	54½	Am Woolen	95	12½	10⅝	11½	+ ¾
20	6¾	Am Woolen pf (2k)	44	71⅞	69¾	71	+2½
105	100	Am Zinc L&S	36	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
79¾	44½	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
69½	47¾	Am Zinc pf pf (1¼g)	1	65	65	65	+3
97	79	Anaconda (¾g)	227	60½	59¼	60¼	+1⅛
24¾	18	Anacon W&C (2½g)	1	85	85	85	Jul 27
37½	28	Anchor Cap (.30g)	6	25¾	24	25¾	+1¼
10¼	5½	Andes Cop	5	25¼	24	25¼	+ ¾
46	39⅝	A P W Paper	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Aug 3
111	106	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	5	42	41½	41½	— ½
13¾	7	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109	109	109	+ ¼
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	39	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	2	90⅝	90½	90½	Aug 3
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1¼g)	1	103	103	103	Jul 9
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	50	60¾	59⅝	60⅝	+ ¾
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	4	14⅜	14½	14⅜	
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	2	10½	10½	10½	— ½
101	87	Assd DG 1pf (6)	18	18⅝	18½	18¾	+ ¼
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	1	87	87	87	Aug 3
57½	49⅝	Assoc Inv (3)	91	112	112	112	Jun 1
94¾	69½	Atch T&SF (2g)	1	52	52	52	— ½
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	30	80⅝	78½	80	+1¾
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	2	99	98	99	+ ½
29	16	Atl G & W In	25	51⅞	49¼	51¾	+2¼
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	1	16	16	16	Aug 3
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	14	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	17	29½	28¾	29	— ¼
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	110	110	110	Aug 3
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	7	51½	50⅝	50½	
94	68½	Atlas Pow (1¾g)	2	77¾	76¾	77¾	Aug 3
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ½
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	5	21	20½	21	+ ½
9¼	5⅝	Aust Nich	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	13	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛

—B—

11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	9	5⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	4	5	5	5	
120	70	Bald Loco pf	1	87	87	87	Jul 31
120	73½	Bald Loco pf asd	1	86	86	86	Aug 2
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	104	27⅞	26¼	27¾	+ ⅝
47¾	27¾	Balt & O pf	5	32½	30¾	32½	+1¼
45	34½	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	44	44	44	Aug 3
43⅜	27⅛	Barber Co (½g)	4	31¼	30¾	30⅞	— ⅛
32	22	Barker Bros	1	26	26	26	+ ⅛
35½	22½	Barnsdall (1)	10	25¼	25½	25½	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cigar (⅝g)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	24¼	24¼	24¼	Aug 3
105⅜	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Jul 30
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	4	112½	112½	112½	Aug 3
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
87½	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	— ⅜
30½	18⅛	Bendix Aviat (⅝g)	15	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
23¾	20¾	Benef Ind L (1.33⅓g)	5	23	21¾	22	+ ¼
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	81	100⅜	98¼	100½	+1½
20	17	Beth Stl 5%pf (1)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
129½	108	Beth Stl 7%pf (7)	1	119	119	119	— ½
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ¾
38	25	Black & Deckr (¾g)	2	28	28	28	
29⅞	23	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	7	25	24¾	25	— ⅛
49¾	27½	Boeing Airpl	15	35½	34⅝	35½	— ⅛
48⅜	37	Bohn Alum (3)	12	44⅝	43½	44⅝	+1
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	16	25	24½	24¾	— ⅛
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (3)	21	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	+ ⅜
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	6	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅜
4¾	1¼	Botany Cl M A	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 30
23¼	15	Brdgpt Brass (.40g)	14	18⅜	18½	18⅜	+ ⅛
53½	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	11	45	44½	45	+ ¼
47	39⅝	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	Aug 3
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	1	41	41	41	— ⅞
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	Jul 29
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	9	23	22½	23	
102¼	62½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	64¾	64¾	64¾	Aug 3
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	3	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅜
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jul 27
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	6	18	18	18	
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	3	17	17	17	
14⅜	7½	Budd Mfg	28	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	9	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
65½	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	3	57¼	57	57	— ½
18⅜	16¼	Burlington Mills (1)	6	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	Aug 3
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad M (.05g)	7	29¼	28¾	29⅛	+ ¼
11¾	4½	Bush Term	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
39	15	Bush T 7%deb	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 29
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	12	16⅛	16	16	
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	9	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅜
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	84	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅜
33¾	17½	Byers Co	4	21¼	21	21¼	— ¼
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jack (1g)	1	29	28¾	28¾	Aug 3

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48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Aug 3
51½	30	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 28
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	62	4½	3⅝	4	+ ¼
20½	12	Calum & Hec (⅝g)	71	16⅜	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
37⅜	24	Campbell Wy (4)	4	31¾	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
38½	23½	Can D G Ale	6	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	31	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
18⅜	13⅜	Cap Adm A (⅝g)	1	47	47	47	Jul 31
35¾	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	3	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
191¾	138	Case (JI)	5	189	186¾	189	—1
100	88	Caterpil Tract (2)	4	99⅞	99¼	99⅝	+ ⅛
108	103½	Caterpil Trac pf (8)	5	104	104	104	Jul 27
41¾	24⅝	Celanese (1⅛g)	17	38⅜	38¼	38⅝	
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Jul 23
48¼	36⅝	Celotex (.80g)	2	41¾	41	41	— ⅛
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1⅛a)	1	30	30	30	Aug 3
13⅝	6¼	Cent Ctfg	8	8⅜	8	8⅛	
41⅝	18	Cent RR NJ	8	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	3	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
14½	8⅛	Centy Rib M (.50g)	4	10¾	10	10¼	Jul 21
86⅝	66	Cerro de Pas (4)	15	75⅝	74½	75¼	+1½
23⅝	11⅝	Certain-teed	63¼	35¼	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
48	14⅛	Champ P & P (2)	18	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅛
68½	50¼	Checker Cab	3	67⅛	67¼	67⅛	—1¼
100	91	Ches & Ohio (2.80g)	53	52⅜	51¾	52⅛	+ ⅛
90½	67	Ches Corp (3)	3	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	Jul 29
4⅝	2¼	Chi & E Ill	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug 2
13½	6½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Chi & NW	7	3½	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
10½	9¼	Chi & NW pf	1	12	11	11¾	+1
4	2	Chi Gt West	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
18¾	6¾	Chi Gt W pf	1	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
33	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	3	26	26	26	+ ⅛
3½	1⅜	Chi M StP & P	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7¼	3¼	Chi M StP & P pf	14	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
23	21	Chi Pneu T (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
41	33	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	2	40¾	40½	40¾	Aug 3
3¾	3⅜	Chi Rk Is & P	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
3¾	3⅜	Chi Rl & P 6% pf	2	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
27½	14	Chi Rl & P 7% pf	3	8¾	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
22½	13⅝	Chick Cot Oil	1	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
15⅞	9¼	Childs Co	6	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
138¼	94	Chrysler (7g)	118	117¾	114¾	117⅛	+2⅝
21⅜	17¼	City Ice & F (2)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	6¾	City Stores	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
47⅛	33¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	1	47¼	46½	46¾	— ⅛
47	35	Clev Graph Br (1g)	10	45	45	45	
39⅛	23¾	Clueti Pea new (1)	3	27¾	27¼	27¾	— ⅛
150½	123⅜	Coca-Cola (3)	2	150½	150	150	Aug 3
59	54½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	Aug 3
45¾	17⅞	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	17	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (8)	6	103	103⅜	103⅞	+ ⅛
62⅜	47¾	Coll & Alk (2a)	8	54⅜	54	54⅜	—1⅝
51⅞	31	Colo Fuel & I (1g)	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
32	28½	Colum Br cast Sys A	5	30⅜	29½	30	— ⅛
31½	30⅞	Colum Br cast Sys B	3	30	29½	30	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Colum G&E (1.50g)	35	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
108	80	Colum G&E pf A (8)	1	91	91	91	Jul 28
39½	28¼	Colum Pict-rio (1a)	2	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
46⅛	38⅛	Colum Pict pf (3½k)	1	42	42	42	Jul 30
128¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	2	120½	120½	120½	— ⅛
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	12	62½	61⅞	62½	+ ⅛
104	100	Coml Cred pf (4½)	1	102	102	102	Aug 2
39¾	23¾	Coml Invest Tr (4)	13	66	65⅜	66	+ ⅛
120	103⅞	Coml I T ev pf (6½)	2	107	107	107	Aug 3
31¼	13	Comi Solv (.60)	23	3	2⅞	2⅞	
4¾	2	Comwith & Sou	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
75¾	46	Comwith S pf (3)	1	57⅛	56	57	+1
45¼	34	Conde Nast	2	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
19¼	12½	Congoleum-Na (2)	2	37¼	37¼	37½	— ⅛
33¾	19⅞	Congress Cig	2	15	15	15	Jul 30
18⅞	9¾	Cons Aircraft	17	23¾	23¾	23½	+ ⅛
13¼	8⅛	Cons Cigar	1	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
49¾	31½	Cons Coal	7	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
108	99½	Cons Edis (1⅝g)	24	38	37¼	37⅜	— ⅝
3⅝	2½	Cons Edis pf (5)	5	103¼	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅛
18¾	10	Cons Film	1	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
15½	8⅝	Cons Film pf	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
17⅞	14½	Cons Laundries	1	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
105⅞	104¾	Cons Oil (.80a)	72	15⅞	15¾	15¾	—⅛
105	104¾	Cons Oil $5 pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jul 22
1⅝	1⅜	Cons RR Cuba pf	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
3⅞	2	Cons Text	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	20⅝	Container Cp (1.20)	33	30½	30	30	+ ⅛
37¾	18¼	Cont Bak A	5	24¾	24	24	— ⅜
15¾	2¼	Cont Bak B	6	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
109¾	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	92¼	92¼	92¼	Aug 3
69½	50	Cont Can (3)	27	58½	58	58½	+ ⅛
42¾	35⅝	Cont Diam F (1g)	3	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Cont Mot	8	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛
49	39¾	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	9	2⅝	2½	2½	
35⅝	25	Cont Stl (¾g)	24	48	47¾	47⅞	— ⅛
71¼	54⅞	Corn Prod (3)	2	29¾	29¾	29⅞	— ⅝
171½	153	Corn Prod pf (7)	9	66½	66	66½	+ ⅝
10¼	6	Coty	4	158	158	158	Jul 23
56½	40	Crane Co	32	8½	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
131	113½	Crane Co pf (7)	9	50½	49½	50	— ½
114½	100½	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	116¾	116¾	116¾	Jul 29
38⅝	28¼	Cream of W (1⅛g)	1	37	112¼	113	+1
28⅝	18⅜	Crosley Radio	1	30½	29⅜	30½	+ ⅛
100⅞	80	Crown Cork (3)	7	19½	19½	19½	
56½	41⅜	Crown Cork pf (4)	8	53⅛	51¾	53	—1
47¾	35	Crown Ck pf ww(2¼)	5	47½	47½	47½	+ ¾
35¼	18⅝	Crown Ck pf xw(2¼)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jul 30
108⅝	94½	Crown Zeller (4)	110	20⅝	20⅜	20

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wool Prices Firm In Boston; Buying Expands in West

Weekly Wool Review

Raw wool prices in the Boston market tend firmer despite slow sales. Activity in the western states has developed along rather liberal lines, and an estimated 10,000,000 pounds of wool, or possibly more, changed hands during the last week, due chiefly to buying by dealers. Prices in the West advanced with the increased activity, in some cases three cents a pound and even more, clean basis.

In Boston, the mills are in the market, but apparently not under sufficient pressure to prompt them to raise bid prices. Actual sales of small volume are being made more freely than in recent weeks, and an occasional fair-sized lot is being sold, although some of the largest consumer of raw wool are now buying at all freely.

World Situation Tight

The main topic of conversation in Summer St. is the spurt in buying in the West. Manufacturers, spinners and topmakers agree that there is no visible reason for the wave of purchasing at the advanced prices. Some even argue that the outlook in the piece goods market is such that there is no need of buying raw wool at any price. Boston dealers are prominent in the buyers of the western wools.

The firmness in the raw wool price structure the world over, and the likelihood that more wool will be wanted for military uniforms among the nations, including Japan, would seem to point to the desirability of owning wool even at present high prices. Well-posted men in the trade apparently feel that the probability of higher quotations is greater than the possibility of lower. At any rate, the urge to own wool was sufficiently strong for a buyer to take on wool in Wyoming at a price estimated to be equivalent to more than $1 a pound, clean, landed Boston. Other sales have been made on an equivalent basis of 95c, clean, landed Boston.

Boston prices for country-packed lots, containing combing and clothing lengths, of three eighths and quarter blood grades of Ohio wools, were chiefly around 43c a pound in the grease, delivered East. Good French combing length fine territory wools in original bags were firmly quoted around 95@97c, scoured.

Mills' Situation Uncertain

Meantime mills report an unsettled market for their goods. Some manufacturers find an encouraging demand for their tropical worsteds and gabardines, recently displayed, but others complain of a lack of business said to be due to strikes, which has tended against the purchase of new clothes. And clothing retailers are advertising "mark-downs", rather freely, indicating to the trade that their stocks are not moving as well as had been expected.

Markets abroad are steady though quiet. The new season in Australia is due to open late this month and indications point to firm markets for the openings at least. In Bradford, Eng., topmakers are advancing their quotations because of the strength in raw wool. Futures markets on the Continent are stronger.

Mohair is slow. About the only business in the Boston market is in small, sample lots. For kid matchings, 95c is being paid. On the whole, mohair prices are firm at recent levels.

Money Markets

New York Quotations	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1½	1¼
4-6 months	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c
Bar silver			

Boston Quotations	
Call money	1¼% — ¾@1
Com paper	¾@1 — 1½
Time money	1¼@1½ — 1¼@1½

Bankers Acceptance Market			
30 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	⅜@½
60 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	⅜@½
90 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	⅜@½
4 months	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	½@⅝
5-6 months	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	½@⅝

London Quotations		
3 mos bills	⅝%	⅝%
Short bills	⅝	⅝
Bar silver	20d	20d
Bar gold	139s 6½d	139s 7½d

Central Bank Rates			
Atlanta	2½	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	2	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	3	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	6	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	3½	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.98⅛	$4.98⅜	$4.8767
Cables	4.98⅜	4.98½	4.8797
France—franc	.0375	.0375	.1895
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1684	
Switzerland—franc	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Italy—lira	.2268	.2268	.4633
Germany—mark	.4025	.4024	
Holland—guilder	.5517	.5517	.4527
Sweden—krona	.2569	.2569	.4537
Norway—krona	.2504	.2504	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2228	.2223	.3267
Spain—peseta	.0901⅛	.0901⅛	.0220
Greece—drachma	.1887⅛	.1887⅛	.2362
Austria—schilling	.0340	.0340	.0428
Cz'ch'slv'a—krown	.0221	.0221	.2961
Finland—finmark	.1978	.1978	.1899
Hungary—pengo	.1893	.1893	.2748
Poland—sloty	.0463	.0463	.0744
Portugal—escudo	.0076	.0076	.0298
Roumania—leu	.0233	.0233	
Yugoslavia—dinar			

South America			
Argentina—peso	.3030	.3030	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0673	.0673	.2680
Chile—peso	.0305	.0305	.0500
Peru—sol	.2375	.2375	1.7510
Uruguay—peso	.5800‡	.5800‡	

Far East			
Japan—yen	.2902	.2902	.4440
India—rupee	.3763	.3763	.4160
Java—florin	.5139	.5139	.4505
Hong Kong—dol	.2960	.2960	*
Shanghai—dol	.1850	.1850	.5600
Straits Settlements—dol	.5031	.5030	
Phil Islands—peso			

Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9096	.9097	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2788	.2788	.3440

*Currency in China—nominal per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Spot peso.

Debt Control Key to Solving Rail Problem, Says Economist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Dr. Irving Bussing, economist of the Savings Bank Trust Company, recommends the creation of more flexible railroad capital structures with lessened fixed charges in a report on a study undertaken on behalf of the savings banks of New York State, which for many years have invested large sums in railroad securities.

A specific purpose of the report, Dr. Bussing announced, is "to impress upon institutional bond buyers and others who are in a position to influence corporate financial policy the desirability and feasibility of debt control, in the hope that they will take this factor into account to a greater extent in the future than in the past."

Formula for Debt Reduction

The method which Dr. Bussing worked out was applied to the Chicago & North Western, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific, all of which are in bankruptcy. Two of these roads, he asserts, would have escaped bankruptcy and one would have improved its position had his recommendations been applied in time.

Dr. Bussing considers arguments for and against the reduction of railroad debt, pointing out that proponents of reduction hold that "in this world of change no enterprise can contemplate a future of perpetual earning capacity, and therefore it canont look with equanimity upon the practice of retaining what amounts virtually to perpetual debt."

In view of the typical life cycle of an industry, with its periods of youth, maturity and old age, he suggests there is generally a period in which net earnings much more than offset early losses and provide, in effect, an ample capacity out of which debt reduction could be accomplished.

He does not, however, favor a rigid formula for railroad debt reduction but contemplates rather a flexible capital structure not burdened too heavily with fixed charges on which, on the one hand, during periods of low earnings would permit a sounder allocation of such earnings as were available, and, on the other hand, would permit an adjustment of prices charged (in this case, freight rates) to meet competition.

Five principal arguments against the reduction of railroad debt are considered in the report. One is the probability that stockholders generally expect about twice as much return as bonholders and therefore that capital costs would be higher if stock replaced bonds to a greater degree.

Question of Relative Safety

"The whole question is one of relative safety," says Dr. Bussing in commenting on this argument. "The form of the investor's claim is largely immaterial. Basically it is earning capacity and priority of rights to earnings that count."

In commenting on the argument that debt reduction is a meaningless gesture if it is accompanied by the incurring of new debt, the report says:

"This argument can be maintained only if a company is expanding and is not necessarily true even then if the debt reduction formula is flexible, permitting the company to purchase its own obligations or use the fund for improvements."

In preparing the formula, Dr. Bussing has taken into account four variables: the ratio of bonds to stock, the amount of interest paid, the amount of dividends paid and a multiplier which depends upon the necessity and capacity for debt reduction in each instance.

Summarized, the formula described in the report calls for an annual deduction from net earnings to be governed by the necessity and capacity for debt reduction. The report holds that between 1891 and 1933, 32 per cent of railroad debt would have been liquidated if dividends had been reduced from an average of 6.7 per cent to 5.8 per cent in the period. It goes further and says that a number of factors might well have combined to make the reduction unnecessary.

Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York, and for many years chairman of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, in commenting on the report, said, "This is perhaps the first comprehensive study of the problem that has been made available to students and men of practical affairs connected with railroad debt. It merits careful thought and discussion and will be found, I hope, to afford an aid in developing a policy of railway debt reduction in periods when earnings make amortization possible."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury	High	Low	2:00
Sales in $1000			
1 3⅜s '43-40 June	105.31	105.31	105.31
5 3¼s '41	106.30	106.18	106.18
5 3¼s '45-43	106.31	106.29	106.29
17 3¼s '46-44	106.31	106.27	106.31
1 3¼s '46-44 reg	106.27	106.27	106.27
2 3s '47-45	103.12	103.8	103.12
2 2¾s '47-45 reg	103.9	103.8	103.8
2 3¼s '56-46	110.25	110.25	110.25
2 3s '48-46	104.31	104.28	104.31
2 2¾s '49-46	105.24	105.20	105.24
2 2¾s '51-48	101.15	101.15	101.15
2 3s '51-48	98.30	98.31	98.311
4 2¾s '53-49	100.18	100.15	100.15
16 2¾s '54-51	103.19	103.17	103.17
7 3s '55-51	101.16	101.12	101.16
21 2½s '60-55	101.12	101.12	101.12
2 2½s '60-55 reg	100.13	100.11	100.12

Federal Farm Mortgage			
26 3s '47-42	104.7	104.7	104.7
25 2¾s '47-42	103.10	103.10	103.10
10 3¼s '64-44	103.24	103.24	103.24
5 3s '49-44	103.10	103.7	103.7

Home Owners' Loan			
29 2¾s '49-39	$101.9	101.8	101.8
40 2¾s '44-42	100.30	100.26	100.30
28 3s '52-44	103.2	103.2	103.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Alleghany 5s '44	96	95¾	95¾
16 Alleghany 5s '49	85½	85½	85½
1 Allied Stres 4½s '50	81¼	81	81¼
14 Am & For P 5s 2030	107	107	107
5 AmICChem 5½s '49	105¾	105½	105½
4 Am Int 5½s '49	112¾	112½	112½
56 Am T T 5½s '43	100¼	100	100¼
9 Am T & T 3¼s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Am T & T 3¼s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 AmWW&E 6s '75	106¾	105¾	106¼
16 Anacon Cop 4½s '50	37½	37¼	37¼
1 Ang C Nit deb '67	98	98	98
15 Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98½	98½
8 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	109¾	108¾	108¾
2 AT&SF 4s '95	105	105	105
3 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	30	30	30
1 Atl & Birm 4s '33	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 A C Line 4½s '64	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 A C Line 5s '45	48½	48½	48½
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	46½	46¼	46½
5 Atl & Dan 1st'48	91	90¼	91
14 B & O rfg 6s 95	110	109¾	110
19 B & O 1st 5s '48	77½	76	77½
21 B&O rfg 5s '95	75½	74¾	74¾
23 B&O 5s '96 F	76	74½	76
1 B&O 5s 2000D	66½	65½	66¼
70 B&O cv 4½s '60	105½	105¼	105¼
10 B&O 4s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
21 B&O PLE&WV '41	101½	101	101½
15 B&O 5s SW '50	112¼	112¼	112¼
8 Bang&Aroo 5s 43	119¼		118
6 Bell TPa 5s '48B	126¾	126¾	126¾
4 Bell TPa 5s '60C	105	104¾	105
6 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	97	96¾	97
8 Beth Stl 1st 5s '65	77	77	77
5 Bost&Me 5s '67	80	79½	79½
5 Bost&Me 5s '55	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 BotConMills 6½s '34	23	22½	22½
3 BotConM 6½s '34 ct	23	22½	22½
15 Bkln Man TT 4½s 66	102	102	102
1 Bklyn Un El 1st5s '50	114	114	114
2 Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47	115½	115½	115½
5 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	94¾	94½	94¾
5 Bklyn U Gas 5s '50	106½	106½	106½
5 Bklyn U Gas 5s '57B	77½	77½	77½
5 Bklyn U Gas 5s '55	59	59	59
1 Bush Term 5s '55	114	114	114
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Can Nat 5s '00 Oct	107	107	107
1 Can Nat 5s '54	103¾	103	103¾
1 Can Pac 5s '54	94	94	94
15 Can Pac 4s perp	103	103	102
3 Caro C & O 5s '38	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Carriers & C 5s '50 C	15½	15½	15½
17 Cen of Ga cv 5s '59 C	27½	27½	27½
16 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	102½	102½	102½
1 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Cen Ill LA 5½s '56	91	91	91
6 Cen New Eng 4s '61	84	84	83¾
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	100½	100¼	100½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	85¼	85	85
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	122½	122½	122½
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	85¼		85¼
6 Certin-id 5½s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	105¾	105¾	106¼
3 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	121½	121½	121½
3 C&O 4½s '92	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 C&O rfg 2½s 99E	90	90	90
1 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17	16½	17
2 CBAI rfg 5s '71A	110½	110	110
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	111¾	111¼	111¾
2 CB2QM4s III '49	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 CB&Q 2½s III '49	71	71	70¾
4 Chi & Erie 1st 5s '51	39½	39½	39½
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	21¾	21¾	21¾
3 Chi Ot West 4s '59	13¼	13¼	13½
3 Chi I & L 6s '63	103	103	103
5 Chi I & Sou 4s '56	49	48	48
3 CM&StP 4½s '89	51½	51½	51½
21 CM&StP 5s 2000	24	23¾	24
1 Chi ⅜NW 4½s 2037	24	24	24
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21	21	21
3 Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	21½	21½	21½
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Chi &NW4½s 2037	23¾	23¾	23¾
10 Chi & NW 7½s '87	17	17	17
1 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	17½	17½	17½
3 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	17	17	17
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	17½	17½	17½
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	17½	17½	17½
1 Ch Un Sta 2¾s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ch Un Sta 2¾s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ch Un Sta 2¾s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ch Un Sta 2¾s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Cinn G&EI 2¾s '71	75	75	75
1 Cin Un Term 2¾s '71	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 CCC&StL 4½s '77	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 CCC&StL 4s '91 CWAL	83½	83½	83½
2 Cleve Un Ter 5½s '72	108¾	108¾	109¾
27 Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	103½	103	103½
1 Col & So 4½s '39	85	84½	84½
13 Colombia G 5s '59 May	101½	101¾	101¾
16 Colombia G 5s 1961	99½	99½	99½
4 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '48	104½	104½	104½
11 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s'61	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Con Coal Md 5s'60	68	68	68
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Con Gas . Y 4½s '51	107	106¾	106¾
16 Consum Pw 3¼s '70	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Container C 5s '46	105½	105½	105½
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	106	106	106
6 Crown Cork 4s '50	105½	105½	105½
5 Crown Will 6s '31	105½	105½	105½
4 Dayton P&L 3½s '66	87½	86¾	87½
26 Del & Hud rfg4s'43	26½	26	26
3 D&RG 4s '36	14½	14½	14½
2 D&RGWest 5s '55	14½	14½	14½
1 D&R GW5s'55 Asd	106¾	106¾	106¾
21 Det Ed 5s '52	47	47	47
1 Det&Mackd 4s'95asd	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	70¼	69½	70¼
20 Erie rfg 5s '67	70¼	69½	69½
10 Erie rfg 5s '75	69½	69½	69½
16 Erie 1st 4s '96	75½	75½	75½
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Fed L&T 5s '42	101	101	101
5 Fed L&T 5s '42 s	101½	101½	101½
4 Fla E Cst 6s '47 ctf	11½	11	11½
4 Fla E Cst 5s '74	72	72	72
9 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102¾	102¾	103¾
8 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 GenMotAct3¼s '51	79	79	79
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Goodrich 6s '45	104¾	104¾	104½
3 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	118	118	118
1 Gt Nor Ry 4½s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	125½	122¾	125½
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	108¾	108½	108½
28 Gt Nor 4s '46F	98	98	98
5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	98	97½	97½
4 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	103	103	103
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	44½	44½	44½
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	66¼	65½	66¼
14 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	29¼	28¾	28¾
19 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	104¾	104¾	104½
7 Ill Cen ext 3½s '51	71¼	71¼	71½
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	63¾	62¾	63¾
19 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	70¾	70	70
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	66¾	66¼	66¼
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	107½	107½	107½
11 Ill Steel 4½s '40	106	105¾	105¾
3 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	11	11	11
7 Interlake Iron 4s '47	31	30½	31
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6½s '52	30½	30½	30½
6 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	85	84½	85
15 Int Hydro El 6s '44	101¼	100¾	101
3 Int Paper 5s '47	93¼	92¾	92¾
3 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	71	70	71
11 Ant T & T 5s '55	76	75½	75½
41 Int T & T 5s '55	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Iowa-Cen rfg 4s '51	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 K C South 5s '50	109	109	109
1 K C Term 4s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Kans C Pw & L 4½s '60	97½	97½	97½
6 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	95¾	95¼	95¼
6 Kresge Found 4s '45	46¾	46¾	46¾
2 Lac Gas 6s '42A	101¾	101¼	101¾
1 Lac Gas 6s '42B	49	49	49
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	61	60½	60½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	34¾	34½	34¾
2 Lautaro Nit inc '75	99½	99	99
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	92	92	92
1 Leh CV 4½s '40	88½	88½	88½
2 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	82	81	82
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	130½	130	130
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	87½	87½	87½
3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
17 Lou & N 4½s 2003	107¼	107	107¼
6 Lou & N un 4s '40	89¾	89¾	89¾
2 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	104½	104½	104½
1 Manat Corp 6s '55 A	102	102	102
1 Met Ed 4½s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 MilElRy&L 5s 61B	103½	103½	103½
1 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	33	33¼	33
2 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	19	19	19
2 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	19	18½	18½
1 Mo Kan & Tex 4s '90	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Mo Pac 5½s '49	27½	27½	27½
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	27½	27½	27½
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	27½	27½	27½
1 Mo Pac gen 5s '75	27½	27½	27½
1 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	27½	27½	27½
1 Mo Pac 5s '81	27½	27½	27½
1 MohAO 4½s '77	27½	27½	27½
1 MohAO 5s '49	27½	27½	27½
1 MonWPaPow 4½s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 MonWPaPow 5s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Montreal Pow 3¼s '68 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Montreal Tr 5s '60	88¼	88¼	88¼
2 Montre Tr Ry 5s '51 D	41	41	41
1 Morris&Ess 3½s 2000	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Nat Dairy Pr 3¼s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 NatRRMex 4½s '57	49	49	49
1 NatRRMex 4½s '61 B	120¾	120¾	120¾
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	41	41	41
5 N Eng RR 4s '45	41	41	41
1 N O Pac 4s '56 A	107½	107½	107½
1 N O Pac 4s '56 A	107½	107½	107½
1 NYC rfg 4s 2013	87½	87½	87½
1 NYC rfg 4s 2013 A	87½	87½	87½
7 NYC 4½s 2013 A	87½	87½	87½
1 NYC gn 4s '98	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 NYC gn 4s '98	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 NYC gn 4s '98	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	107½	107½	107½
1 NYC&HR 5s '97

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA MONEY EASILY EARNED

Your spare time can bring you splendid extra income with Hertel Personal Christmas Cards. Take orders from friends and others. No experience needed. Elaborate sample book (furnished free) shows big selection of charming designs. Generous profits paid weekly. Extra profits from $1.00 Box Assortments. Write today for details and samples. John A. Hertel Co., 305 W. Adams, Dept. 820, Chicago, Ill.

SELL 50 Christmas Card folders with name imprinted, excellent line; for $1.00. Good profits, start now; samples on request. Elmer Pease, 43 Colonial Ave., Springfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms, $25-$70.50; adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 24 Clearway Street.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

THE CHARMONT

You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced; with garage. 730 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN 1022 Charles W Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston

GARAGES

HONSDALE, PA., ROUTE 6

Gammells Garage, 1030 Main St. Tel. 53

Supplies—Repairing—Storage

Atlantic Gasoline—Pontiac Cars

HOUSES FOR SALE

$2500 CASH, $2600 terms; beautiful tropical atmosphere; Ventura-by-the-Sea; 4-room house, Pacific Ave. off Thompson. L. E. HALLOWELL, 161 No. Ash St., Ventura, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

EASTERN FOR LOCAL

Exchanges. We will handle entire deal. Listings over wide territory. List with

EDDY D. FIELD

1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

HAL C. RITTER, REALTOR

SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA

Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. Office, 101 E. Third St.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE 160-acre farm, 85 acres under cultivation, in Bee Co., Texas, for Hollywood or Los Angeles home. MISS ALTHEA KING, 384 So. Rampart Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN TO SELL COSMETICS—Full or part time; good commissions; see our advertisement on Women's Page today. JENNE D'OR, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 406 Phillip St., 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER. Tel. 1913-J

ROOMS TO LET

DALLAS, Texas, The Thol House—Nicely furnished rooms and apartments for permanents and transients, Mrs. Sallie E. Ashner, 1408 Pocahontas St., Tel. 2-7667

SALESWOMEN WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Make liberal commission. Sell 1937's Master Creations in Personal Cards and Stationery, 7 Double Value Boxes Assorted Cards. New low prices. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 213, New York.

Christmas Cards Deal with leader. Extra money Gifts; finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping. Everyday, Religious boxes. Combination offer. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-33, Mass.

ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home town, representing this famous line of California sportswear; complete sales training and field assistance; previous sales experience not necessary, but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; producers win rapid promotion to managerial positions; sound, well-rated company; many Monitor readers are already successful and valued Caltex representatives. Write for complete information. CALTEX SPORTSWEAR CO., 2126 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles.

THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN HAS several openings in its Educational Sales Department for cultured, capable women, 28-45. Income guarantee for first three months' work with average commission earnings of $45 a week and up. Expansion program has created openings throughout the country. Executives in metropolitan centers enable us to arrange for personal interviews. Write fully Miss Helen Gillett, Suite 1004 360 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER-Companion; will travel; go anywhere; or Swiss French Governess; experienced; take full charge; references. Box R-19, 1975 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

AN IDEAL LOCATION

to enjoy cool summer breezes beneath pines on large estate with private beach. Excellent cuisine, riding, tennis, golf. Rates $22.50 week up. BREWSTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

LONDON
Clarence House, 4 Central Bldgs.

GENEVA
16 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28.449

PARIS
96 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel. Anjou 20-87

BOSTON
One Norway St. Tel Commonwealth 4330

NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600

CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641

DETROIT
1-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610

ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173

KANSAS CITY
406 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel Victor 3702-3

LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel TRinity 2004

SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7360

SEATTLE
624 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904

MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel 1-3445
Westminster Tel. Whitehall 0691

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

AGENTS WANTED

SELL Christmas Cards on box of 21 folders with Scripture Text to sell for $1. Get 60 cents for sample box. Also other assortments and personal Christmas Cards as low as $6 for $1 with name imprinted.

Federal Art Publishing Co.
116 Bedford Street Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MODERN APARTMENTS

Newly Decorated, Electric Refrigeration

87 St. Stephen St., 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $42.50 to $50.00. 821 Beacon St., 2 to 5 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $40.00 to $65.00. 844 Beacon St., 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $37.50 to $50.00. 30 Hemenway St., 1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $25.00 to $42.50. 282 Newbury St., 2 to 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $50.00 to $65.00. 136 Huntington Ave., 2 rooms, kitchen-dinette rec. hall and bath, $45.00. 11-19 Peterboro St., 1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $27.50 to $45.00. 99-103 Norway St., 1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $27.50 to $32.50.

REFERENCES REQUIRED

Apply to Superintendent on premises, or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
249 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

BOSTON 582 Riverway—4 very spacious rooms, all modern; rent reasonable. Tel. Beacon 0806

NEW YORK CITY

140 EAST 46TH STREET

Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments. Furnished or unfurnished; full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease. Wickersham 2-5500

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS WANTED

BOSTON — Wanted, by 2 young women, transportation to Milwaukee or Chicago about Aug. 7. references exchanged; share expenses. Highland 5978.

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE, in White Mountains, N. H., long established girls' camp; on beautiful lake; owner is retiring; going proposition; come and see us in action. Write J-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CARPETS AND RUGS

ROSS domestic and oriental bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

Rugs, Carpets shampooed, repaired, stored.

KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
672 West 190th St., New York City.
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1716.

Local Classified Advertising

COUNTRY BOARD

THE HOMESTEAD

Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—A good place to spend the week end or the season; good food, comfortable beds, cool house, spacious grounds; bathing and golf available; rates $16-$20.

DOGS FOR SALE

W NEWTON, Mass.—Boston terrier puppies, raised from pedigreed stock in private home; price reasonable. Jordan Cumner, 34 Oldham Road.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.

LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service

ANN E DUNN

Efficient office and technical help.

50 Park Place MA 3-4070 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM

Employment Agency, Inc., 578 Madison, N.Y.C.

PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS

Nurses Governesses Housekeepers

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY assures positive elimination of termites and household vermin. LO. 5-6600. 500 8 Av., N.Y.C.

FARMS FOR SALE

CHARMING, genuine old farmhouse, restored; hot water heat; conveniences; big barn; 73 rolling acres farm and woodland; high, very accessible to New York; location has rapidly increasing land value; estate settlement; outstanding opportunity; only $17,500.

GREAT OAKS REALTY, Inc.
Chrysler Bldg., New York VAnderbilt 3-7064

FOR SALE OR RENT

ON SEVERN RIVER—Year-round bungalow, four rooms, bath, large screened porch; gas, electricity. Joseph D. Lasseby, Annapolis, Md.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

LADIES' beautiful sample fur coats, brand new, sacrificed $25, $45. Alg. 9297. FRANCINE'S, 1211 Commonwealth Ave., Allston, Mass.

HAIR DRESSERS

To Complete Your Charm

Restore the youth to your hair—try our famous Aromo oil shampoo. Have your hair styled, permanent waved or tinted by a master coiffeur of long established reputation.

ROMAN 565 BOYLSTON STREET Boston, Mass., Copley Sq.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE—Janitor in modern small institution, wife to assist in light duties; living quarters in building; good character and habits required. Write ages, previous experience and references. Write Box R-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HELPFUL home atmosphere for study or rest; care if needed; country and ocean front drives. 81 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. sixty-eight.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME for rest and study or those needing attention. 109-51-197th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484

HOUSES FOR SALE

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 4665 Bedford Avenue (Sheepshead Bay)—Unusual 8-room dwelling; near churches, school, stores, ocean; Circumferential Boulevard; lot 80 x 95, beautifully landscaped; lifetime location; price as assessed $12,500. Sheepshead 3-4600.

NOROTON, (DARIEN), CONN.—Country home suitable for residence or rest home; 5½ acres; 20 rooms including 4 rooms on third floor; attic and tower room; 2 baths, laundry; 8 fireplaces; hot water heating system and hot water heater; garage; separate cottage, 5 rooms and bath; abundance shrubs, trees, 2 Chinese Ginko trees, tremendous copper beech, spacious lawns; sewerage system; town of Darien water supply; electric lights; 3 porches; slate roof; 2½ miles from center of Stamford; suitable for development.

B. H. ATWOOD
Barrington, New Hampshire

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 133 Washington St. Boston

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

SUCCESSFUL sales executive desires connection with manufacturer wishing distribution in Middle West territory; quality product to dealer trade; AAI rating; can furnish strictly high class references as to character, ability and experience. H. H. DE WEES, 1454 Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICE SERVICE

BALTIMORE, MD.—Business address, including mail and telephone service, reasonable service charge. V. N. NELSON, 2200 North Charles St.

OFFICES TO LET

TWO-ROOM suite, suitable practitioner; furn. including typewriter; outside; quiet atmosphere; summer rate $18 mon. Tel. Le. 2-0364, N. Y. C.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF

Painting Contractor, Artists' Materials, Paints 103 Charles St., Boston Laf. 4308

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service Call Ptg. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT

in Brookline Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1500

555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre
Cen. New. 5252

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Year-old 5-room Cape Cod cottage; oil heat; large trees; nice neighborhood; near school; ½ mile from Worcester turnpike; $6600. Tel. Wellesley 1248-J. Write Box N-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MARRIED man, 40, desires position; caretaker, chauffeur; generally capable, good character, best references. Box J-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RELIABLE man, colored, chauffeur-handyman in business house; no Sundays and evenings. Write Box D-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK, experienced, good references, wishes position in or around N. Y. C. Write COOK, 2032 Madison Ave. (Apt. 2-N), N. Y. C.

ENTERTAINER:

Cultured lady, impersonator of colored "Mammy," singing spirituals and southern melodies in true costume, general entertainer and musician, wishes connection with inn, tea room, club or theatre. Write Box M-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSEMOTHER, housekeeper, companion; small family; cook new, drive; go anywhere. ASPinwall 2784 (Brookline, Mass.).

MATURE, experienced, secretary-stenographer desires position; capable of taking charge of new or old enterprises. Write Box M-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 50 Boylston St. Boston

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately, I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York, Wisconsin 7-7060.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED!—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4468. Opp. Macy's, 6th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Large, furnished front room next to bath, second floor. 3325 St. Paul Street.

BOSTON, 43 Hemenway St.—Pleasant, comfortable rooms; refined family surroundings; reasonable prices; light housekeeping. Phone KEN. 0742.

BOSTON, 466 Beacon St., Water Side—Beautiful large rooms with private bath; also single rooms; free parking; garage; meals near by. COM. 8669.

BOSTON, MASS., 68 Gainsboro St.—Cool, quiet rooms near The Mother Church; free parking; reasonable. MISS CUTTLE, Com. 4363.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Desirable rooms near The Mother Church; transients or permanents. COLBY 8.

BOSTON—Pleasant front room; gentleman; overlooking Fens; walking distance The Mother Church; private family; reasonable. COM. 8852.

BOSTON, 42 Rutland Square — Pleasant, comfortable rooms, $4-$5-$7 per week. LILLIAN B. ELLIOT. Tel. COM. 3856.

BROOKLINE, Mass., 39 Winchester St.—Airy, attractive rooms for permanent or traveling guests, piazzas, parking. Tel. Lon. 8778.

IN OLD MARBLEHEAD — Pleasant rooms, fine view of water; also wide piazza. MISS HUNNEWELL, 27 High St. Tel. 2230.

MARBLEHEAD — Furnished kitchenette rooms, modern improvements; cool, comfortable, reasonable; near water; shade trees, piazza; good place for women traveling alone. MISS M. M. FREEMAN, 8 Beacon St., Marblehead, Mass. Tel. Marblehead 2116-M.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5343. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 251 W. 98th St. (Apt. 2-W)—Large, airy, front studio rooms, kitchen privileges; single, double; near church, transportation. Riv. 9-9377.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (3-F)—Attractively priced medium outside room, running water; elevator, central, temporary, permanent. EN. 2-9461.

N. Y. C.—Protestant lady share six rooms; elevator; ladies or couple; convenient all transportation. West 80's. SU. 7-2054.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SUMMER BOARD

Home Sweet Home

Rest and quiet; large airy rooms; modern conveniences; home cooked food; reasonable rates. MRS. NELSON P. KEPLER, Penacook, R. F. D. 4, Whitefield, N. H. Tel. Twin Mts. 1-38.

MacLEROY FARM—High elevation, beautiful location, good road, modern conveniences, airy rooms, home cooking, plenty fresh vegetables and milk, fishing, swimming, hiking; $14 to $16 weekly. MR. and MRS. CHARLES ROY, Barnet, Vt.

THE CROWN, Block Island, R. I.—Commanding view of New Harbor and ocean; water and lawn sports; rates $78.00-$20.00; booklet. NORMAN H. ERB, Manager.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD—For rent, after Labor Day, 7-room cottage on shore, pines, dunes, private beach; all modern conveniences; rent P. O. Box 341, Dennisport, Tel. Harwich 578-W.

DELIGHTFUL little cottage available for month at $200; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, etc.; woodsy location; elevated land; 5 minute drive to Plymouth's finest beach. KATHRYN SWIFT GREENE, broker, 98 Main St., Phone 17, Falmouth, Mass.

PLYMOUTH, MASS.—Secluded, modern seven room, beach-front cottage; boat; $80 weekly from Aug. 15. H. A. LYFORD, 40 Ocean St., Atlantic, Mass. LIBerty 8171 or ORA. 5323.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SING IN A CHORAL SOCIETY

Fall Concert—All Voices

Apply ROBERT MALONE
1106 Carnegie Col. 5-9739 New York City

TEACHER of Leathercraft, Basketry, Block Printing, Painting, Weaving, Carving; private or class instruction for adults and children. Beatrice S. Ferguson, 3133 Chesley Ave., Baltimore, Md.

NEW JERSEY

ARLINGTON

TELEPHONE KEARNY 2-6200

828 KEARNY AVE. ARLINGTON, N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY

Announcing the Opening of our New

Fur Department

Every fur that is talked about, that is written about, is here in every fashionable silhouette! Our huge stock includes Fur Coats for all tastes and at all prices from modest Coneys to luxurious aristocratic Minks.

THIRD FLOOR

M. E. Blatt Co.

Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

KENTS
DINING ROOM
Illinois and Pacific Avenue
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonably priced
Other Kent Restaurants, 1214 and 2124 Atlantic Avenue — Estab. 1903

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Lang Company
for over 35 years
Plumbing and Heating
for The Oranges
407 MAIN ST. Or. 3-3100

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 5-3131

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Authorized Dealer of General Electric and Philco Radios
WIRING AND REPAIRS
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 WASHINGTON PLACE OR. 5-8303

Gifts
of Lasting Remembrance at
C. A. LUND'S
The Jeweler
We Buy Old Gold
Open 9-6, Saturdays 9-5
616 Central Ave. Near Harrison St.

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

WE LIVE TO SERVE!

"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."

LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

ELIZABETH

"Doing One Thing Well"
Cleaning Fine Rugs
Our reputation as leaders is outstanding
Banbury & Burnett
77 W. Grand St. EL. 2-1210

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LAW INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
Livingston Building
Cor. Palisade Ave. and Dean St.
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Edith Kerr

All dresses in stock, values $12.95 to $22.50, *Reduced to $10.00.*
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 3-4948
13 DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

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ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Art Flower Designs for Every Occasion
288 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-64146

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Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service"
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HADDONFIELD

H. P. DREYER, Inc.
140 Kings Highway East
Plumbing Heating
Roofing
Warm Air Conditioning Systems
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HADDON AND MARNE AVENUES
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KOHLER'S
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The Colonial Home
TEANECK 6-0202
Mortuary
HOBOKEN 3-0830

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DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Optometrist-Optician
3 Sherman Place Webster 4-10267

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
R. Grossman & Co.
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Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
839 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

GROSS SIGN SHOP
Neon-Electric
Wall—Bulletin—Commercial
Brass and Bronze gilding on glass—wood—cloth—paper
SHOW CARDS
138 Newark Ave. Phone Del. 3-6394

LAUREL SPRINGS

MARSHALL'S

Better Quality Groceries
Luncheon Meats — Vegetables
Delivery Phone: Laurel Springs 146
LAUREL SPRINGS, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Libby's Stuffed Olives, pt. jars.....45c
S. & W. Fruit Cocktail (large can), 2 for 61c

Chapeau Chef
177 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

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9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
25 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS

Kane's and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

Freed Anthracite Burner
Completely Automatic
Less than $300—Installed
R. H. SEE COAL COMPANY
116 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. MOntclair 3-2121

BLANCHE-ELAINE CORSET SHOP
Corsets—Brassieres
Lingerie—Hosiery
503 Bloomfield Avenue
Telephone Montclair 2-9694

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MARKET 2-7602 NUTLEY 2-0952

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. Clapp—*Jeweler*
313 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
PHONE 2062

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1500 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carried in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
The Store for Better Shoes
235 Main Street

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All Lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts
We have added the new WIRELESS PERMANENT
No chemical heat — No discomfort
"Our Work is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9816 337 MAIN ST.

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
89 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY, Near Main

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address
308 East 6th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone
Plfd. 6-8569

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
30 Years of Quality Merchandising
Phone PLFD. 6-0575W Jobbing a Specialty

BERT LUBECK
Carpenter and Builder
802 West Front St. Plainfield, N. J.
Tel. Plfd. 6-0533

THE VANITY SHOPPE

All Branches of Beauty Culture
Specializing in Permanent Waving
209 East Fifth Street

"The Gossard Corset Shop"
Gossard Front Lacing Combination
FLEXEES — FLEXZIT
Every Garment Fitted
Phone Plfd. 6-2182 188 E. Front St.

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*
Hosiery, Lingerie, Negligees
Gloves—Handkerchiefs

TAYLOR'S HOSIERY SHOP
210 Watchung Ave. (Opp. Post Office)
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
301 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0078

RIDGEWOOD

Picnic Time Is Here!
We have everything that goes with a picnic.
FOSTER'S
PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
70 E. Ridgewood Ave. Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

BON TON
& J. J. Friedman, Inc.
40 SOUTH BROAD STREET
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
PHONE RIDGE. 6-4400

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2703

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

RUTHERFORD

SHIRT SALE
Shirts that sold up to $1.95 now $1.39.
Three for $4.00.
WERNER'S
Complete Outfitters to Men
7-9 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

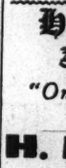
H. C. PURCELL'S
Sunoco Service Station
Licensed Lubrication—Accessories
1 Orient Way RU. 2-4989

SUMMIT

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd

TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
229 ELM AVENUE TEA. 6-0411



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"THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME"
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4771

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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints and Varnishes
119 East Hanover Street
TRENTON, N. J. Ph. 5213

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FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

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ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown Pa
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices
The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.
Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
Dependable Qualities Reasonably Priced
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

Quiet May Oil Burners
WM. BORNSTEIN, INC.
Plumbing and Heating Engineers
1000 West Broad Street Tel. 2033

EARL H. GIER
Diamonds, Watches
Jewelry and Silverware
129 West Fourth Street Tel. 1067

ERIE

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ERIE
(Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
118-124 WEST TENTH
Annual Clearance SALE of all Spring and Summer Shoes
$3.95—$4.95—$6.95

Frost, Reed & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
Fur Coats "1938" Styles in Special Event. Buy on Payment Plan if you wish.

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE PENN

HARRISBURG

For GOOD SODAS and LUNCHES
try
The Gorgas Store
16 No. Third Street
Uptown, 1212 No. Third Street

Dan Vollmer
FLOWERS
Phone 2-4249 209 N. Second St.
F. T. D. SERVICE

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

MAIN LINE—Narberth

SUZANNE BEAUTY SALON
318 Dudley Avenue Narberth, Pa.
Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2336

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

J. HOWARD HAY
INCORPORATED
DECORATORS,
- Painting
- Paper Hanging
- Upholstering
- Draperies

Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
TEL. OGONTZ 154
475 York Road, JENKINTOWN, PA.

Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables
. raiser's .
Quality Lamb, Beef, Pork, Veal
Dressed Pork a Specialty
West Ave. and Leedom St. Ogontz 26

PHILADELPHIA

Fit Guaranteed
4 SHIRTS $20
Made to Measure
GEORGE M. SCHALLES
Room 303, 1512 Walnut St., Phila.

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA

Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor—3c per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN STREET BARING 6164

PITTSBURGH

BEAD STUDIO . . .
"Where Milady Takes Her Beads to Be Restrung"
Bags Made, Repaired, Relined
CLARICE MAY HAMER'S
BEAD STUDIO Phone
201 Diamond Bank Bldg. PITTSBURGH, PA. Atlantic 5868

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Bellevue, Pa. Linden 3148
SUBURBAN HOMES FOR RENT AND SALE
Fire and Auto Insurance

PITTSBURGH
Mt. Lebanon

ZE-WE'S
Friend's Boston Baked Beans and Brown Bread, 1 large can of each, special, 35c.
826 Washington Road Free Delivery
Tel. Lehigh 5903 Twice Daily

READING

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READING
(Continued)

CRYSIAL PASTRY SHOP
827-833 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."
Factory-to-You Delivery will save you $60 on the initial cost of an
Allied Electric REFRIGERATOR $154.95
6.81 cu. ft. all porcelain model.
Exclusive with POMEROY'S Reading's Electrical Center!

Distinctive Service
"ONLY" CLEANERS
OF READING
200 N. FIFTH ST. Phone 4-2288

Reading's Leading Clothiers
now offer colorful summer styles for Sport and Dress.
CROLL & KECK
ALWAYS RELIABLE
622 PENN STREET

SAYLOR'S
Introducing the
New, Summer Beverage made by "Clicquot"
"YERMAT"
Try a bottle on your next order
Fourth and Penn Sts. Phone 6253

St. Lawrence Guernsey MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

E. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirts
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Monitor Camera Club Records Some Unusual and Picturesque Bridges

Charles P. Paling, Washington

Charles P. Paling, Washington

Unidentified Sender

(Top) Charles P. Paling, Washington
(Bottom) June De Bella, San Jose, Calif.

Upper Left—Winter Scene in Rock Creek Park, Washington; Upper Center—Structure Carrying the Old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Across the Monocacy River, Maryland; Upper Right—Bridge Over the Antietam, Maryland; Lower Left—Ancient Bridge in Britain; Lower Center—View in Japanese Garden, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco; Lower Right—Scene in the Botanical Gardens, Brooklyn

Alfred A. Alsleben, Woodhaven, N. Y.

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Pethor

The Bible informs us that this town was the home of Balaam, the mysterious Gentile seer who, though he was hired by Balak to curse the children of Israel, felt constrained to bless them.

We learn from Numbers 22:5 that Pethor was "by the river," that is, by the river Euphrates; while a further clue to its position is afforded by the reference to Mesopotamia as being Balaam's native district (Deut. 23:4). Thus it appears that Pethor lay to the north and east of Palestine; indeed it is usual to identify it with the "Pitru" mentioned in early Assyrian inscriptions, a city which was situated some 60 miles northeast of the modern Aleppo.

If this identification is correct, it is plain that Balaam had to travel some 350 miles in response to Balak's command that he should present himself in the land of Moab (cf. Num. 22:36).

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted

Water the Sand

Once a large telephone truck got stuck near my home; and one of the men came to the house and got a pail of water and poured some in the sand in front of each wheel. In a short time the truck was on the hard road again.

Some time later we were motoring at night through the desert. Wishing to stop at the side of the road, we pulled out the full width of the car. When we started again we found we were in the sand. I remembered the truck experience, and suggested that we try the same thing. We found we had just a little water left, but we divided it among the four wheels, and we easily pulled out onto the paved surface again.—May C. T., Burbank, Calif.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Peanut Toss

Line up players, an even number on each side. Those on one side are given paper sacks that will hold a number of peanuts. The players on the other side are given tin pie plates. The two lines face each other, about ten feet apart.

Someone plays a tune on the piano and, while the music lasts, each pan-holder tosses as many peanuts as possible, one at a time, into the open sack held by the one opposite him, each sack-holder trying to catch them in his sack. The nuts must fall into the sack and may not be caught in the hand.

At the height of the excitement the music stops; and though a player's hand is raised to toss a nut, the action must halt. A nut thrown after the music stops is counted as lost. The music suddenly begins again, and the peanut toss goes on. When the music stops the fourth time the game is over. The nuts in each bag are counted, and the partners having the greatest number are the winners.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Writing in the Buffalo News, Ed Scanlan recently had the following comment to make regarding being on the right scent. Can you track it down?

TRACKLNOL PQOOUO RU VXAOY XZBOL *TRACEKLN, *COTNRKA, XVY FRTT LOARVY KU EZ RB XTT BQLEKNQ BQO "UPOVBKLROU."

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the country represented by Premier Paul van Zeeland —— add the number of letters in the name of the King of that country ——; subtract the number of other countries that border it——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of its chief city ——, and divide by the number of letters in the name of the sea which bounds this country on the west.

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 9-letter words from the following nine letters. Use all nine letters in each word:

C D E I N N O T U

How Many Rods?

The shorter side of a rectangular lot measures 5 rods, and the diagonal measures 13 rods. How many rods does the longer side measure?

Radio Stars

The first and last names of 10 radio stars have been somewhat mixed up. The first has been connected as indicated by the check. Can you connect the others?

1	Jack	Lulu	
2	Nelson	Rudy	
3	Lanny	Benny	1
4	Frances	Joan	
5	Bing	Fred	
6	Cantor	Ross	
7	Belle	Eddy	
8	Vallee	Crosby	
9	Allen	Langford	
10	Blaine	Eddie	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Thoroughness

Rare as an epic song is the man who is thorough in what he does.—George Meredith.

Daily Anecdote

Five Minutes Time

Frederick S. Wood, in "Theodore Roosevelt," records the following:

"I was with McKinley two hours this morning," said Theodore Roosevelt to Judge John Carver Rose. "Do you know, I believe Mr. McKinley likes me very much."

Judge Rose replied: "You and McKinley are alike in one way—you never talk five minutes with any man without making him believe that you like him very much."

Roosevelt looked puzzled, and then said: "I don't believe I ever do talk with a man five minutes without liking him very much."

Quotation for Today

GOD often comforts us, not by changing the circumstances of our lives, but by changing our attitude towards them.—S. H. B. MASTERMAN.

Brevities

Punch (c): "What have Hitler and Mussolini up their sleeves?" asks a writer in a daily newspaper. Whichever way one looks at the question, the answer still seems to be arms.

St. Louis Star-Times: "The world needs a universal language," declares an editor. We already have one, brother—it's the one spoken when money talks.

Stewart-Warnerite: Character is one thing you can't preserve in alcohol.

Humorist: "Who could put into words the feeling that steals over one as the holiday train puffs out?" asks a writer. A correspondent says that his wife can and does: "Horace, I'm almost certain I forgot to turn off the gas!"

Des Moines Register: In Hollywood cafes late at night, a scenarist says he has worked out many a hit that proved a washout in the morning. In fact, not worth tablecloth it was written on.

In Lighter Vein

Hey, That Man's in Again!

"So you were doing some flying in the Spanish Revolution?"

"Yes, just bombing around."

—Smith's Weekly

Clerk: "These will grow up into big strong trees."

Mrs. Newlywed: "Well, in that case I'll take a hammock as well."

The Order Changeth

"A movie company has just compelled one of its most popular leading men to sign a pledge not to drink."—News item.

Hitching their star to a wagon?

The One Thing Needful

The editor was interviewing an applicant for a job on his newspaper. "You say you can write, edit the paper, set up the type, take photographs, draw!" exclaimed the editor. "Whatever don't you do?"

"Oh," replied the applicant, "only eat."

One Is Enough?

Hubbie had just returned from an African tour.

"Darling," said he, "I wanted to bring you home a little ape, but the captain would not allow it."

"Darling," she replied, "why did you worry when I have you?"—Pearson's Weekly.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Limburger cheese is named after Limbourg, Belgium, and will remind us of it all through the "scenturies."

Factual Figuring: 7 (Belgium) plus 7 (Leopold) minus 4 (Netherlands, Germany, Luxemburg, France) times 7 (Antwerp), divided by 5 (North), equals 14.

Letter Juggling: Unnoticed, continued.

How Many Rods?: 12 rods.

Radio Stars: Jack Benny; Nelson Eddy; Lanny Ross; Frances Langford; Bing Crosby; Eddie Cantor; Lulu Belle; Rudy Vallee; Fred Allen; Joan Blaine.

Jest a Minute

"Oh, Avery—I do wish you'd buy a pair with another design!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing Reading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Palatine, Ill.

A woman here is delighted with the scheme she has worked out for sharing her reading time with her husband. His hours of business are such that he seemed never to be able to read many of the good books and magazine articles she read.

At first she marked the articles she thought he would enjoy the most, and tried to place them on the reading table in the order in which he could read the most important first. This helped, but he was never able to get to all the articles she marked—and she felt that she was not designating nearly all in which he had an interest.

Now she reads all articles which she wants to share, and takes notes in a book she keeps for that purpose. Then when she and her husband are out driving she reviews the articles with the help of the notes. The couple are quite happy over one phase of the endeavor: They have found that they are not indulging in any gossip, which had sometimes been the case before when driving or walking. Neither are they voicing any error as to business and other unhelpful topics.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

May President Be Chairman of Committee?

Question: When there is no bylaw specially governing the question, is it in order for a president of an organization, who is also chairman of the Board of Trustees or Directors, to serve by appointment of this Board—(a) as chairman of a committee? (b) on a committee of any kind?

Answer: The answer to both (a) and (b) is yes, provided the bylaws permit the board to appoint committees. The board would have no right, without specific permission in the bylaws or by motion of the membership, to appoint a committee except to do work for which the board remains responsible.

It may often be helpful for the chairman of a parliamentary body to serve on a special committee; but the question whether he should serve as chairman of the committee deserves careful thought. It may be advisable in some instances, but as a rule it would seem better for all concerned if the chairman of the committee were some other member than the chairman of the appointing body.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Advertising by Telephone

A woman living in a small town adjacent to a large city found it necessary to stay at home with a member of her family a great deal of the time. One of her principal assets was a pleasant speaking voice, and she felt she might use it to augment her small income. So she got in touch with the advertising manager of one of the large department stores in the near-by city and suggested that each time the store had an important sale she might telephone its customers in her town and personally call their attention to the sale.

The advertising manager thought well of the idea; the remuneration was decided upon; and now two or three times a month women in the suburb are reminded of current sales.—Muriel H., Blue Island, Ill.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Unknown Visitor*

By LE PELLEY

HERE ARE THE FRESH FOOT PRINTS THAT SUSIE FOUND
HMM—THIS IS SOMETHING NEW... I'VE NEVER SEEN THESE BEFORE ——
BUT NOW LOOK, MATEY— THERE ARE MORE TRACKS AND THOSE ARE A DAY OLD
THEY MUST HAVE BEEN MADE WHILE WE WERE SLEEPING HERE ....
BUT MY LAND LEARNIN' AIN'T ENOUGH TO SAY WHAT MANNER OF BEAST MAKES THESE MARKS .....
MAYBE MARMADUKE SAW IT AND RAN AWAY....
NO—THAT AIN'T LIKE MARMADUKE... HE WOULD HAVE WAKENED YOU BOYS ——
YES—I GUESS HE WOULD— I KNOW I WOULD HAVE WAKENED EVERYONE WITHIN TEN MILES ——

Animal Town—*A Popular Type of Diamond*

By DUMMER

SAY, MR., ELEPHANT, ARE THERE ANY DIAMONDS AROUND HERE?
THERE'S ONE VERY GOOD ONE, ABOUT FIVE MILES BACK FROM HERE
SOUNDS A BIT STRANGE TO ME.— ONLY ONE DIAMOND AROUND HERE
WONDER WHAT OUR CHANCES ARE TO GET IT
ANIMAL TOWN
WELL, WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THIS! IT IS JUST A BASEBALL DIAMOND
WELL, IT'S A DIAMOND ANYWAY
DUMMER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

British-Italian "Notes"

LETTER writing is counted among the "lost" arts. The revival of it by the British Prime Minister and Italy's Premier is attracting attention as much for that reason as because of any hopes of immediate tangible results. Yet it is so unusual a thing in this day for anyone to have written a letter instead of wiring, or phoning, or, where statesmen are concerned, holding a conference, that the very fact that it could happen will encourage many to believe that other so-called "impossibles" may come about.

The anxious question is: Which of two sets of "impossibles" may be expected to occur—that Italy will harmonize its foreign policy to tune in with Britain's, or that Britain will devalue democratic prestige to purchase Italian good will? If the Chamberlain-Mussolini valentines lead to anything more serious than reciprocal compliments, the outcome of course must be a compromise.

But another importunate question intrudes: Will it be the sort of compromise by which Britain has succeeded so far in confining the Spanish strife to the Iberian peninsula? The world is waiting for something more equal as between Britain and Italy than that.

Not even British statesmen, so keen on keeping the Spanish non-intervention agreement alive, have been able to keep up the appearance of taking it seriously. They have been tolerating a fiasco which is now expiring as it were in its own laughter.

The prime ministerial epistles are expected to avert the worst consequences of the anticipated breakdown of the non-intervention agreement; perhaps to avert the breakdown itself. They are accompanied by news of a resumption of "journalistic relations" by Italy with Britain after a somewhat surprising episode the other day in which an Italian editor was rebuked for having made unkind remarks about Mr. Anthony Eden.

And beyond the immediate concerns lies the possibility of a new Locarno, to which the letter writing seems intended as a preface. That Mr. Chamberlain was willing to make such a conciliatory gesture to Il Duce will be noted with relief by all who feel the power of a soft answer. But it has never been a secret that Italian friendship was available to Britain. At a price that may include British support in League of Nations circles for a general recognition of Italy's claims to Ethiopia, Italy no doubt would throw in a couple of love songs.

One effect of the letters, besides paving the way for possible rapprochements on a broader front, will be to fix alert attention on the methods Britain will pursue to achieve a pacification of Europe. The British have made it plain they will not desert France. And the courting of the United States by both France and Great Britain should make it clear—following repeated commitments to the democratic ideal by President Roosevelt—that part of the British problem will be to advance on the peace front without retreating on the democratic front.

It is to be hoped that between the lines of their letters, both the British and the Italian prime ministers left room to "read in" some changes of tactics that both must make to seal the success of a worthwhile venture.

Pensions Put a Nose In

REPUBLICS, according to the tradition, are supposed to be very ungrateful. But it is clear that a democracy is seldom niggardly with any group that commands sufficient votes. Surely as compared with monarchies and the like the United States has remembered fairly generously the soldiers who served it in the Civil War, the Spanish-American War and the World War.

Possibly there are still some individual veterans for whom the Government reasonably could do more than it has to repair—so far as they are humanly reparable—the damages sustained by reason of war service. The Christian Science Monitor has always favored liberal treatment of persons suffering from militarily incurred disabilities or in need as a result of sacrifice made for their country. It still favors this policy. It opposes a political spreading of benefits so broadly to able-bodied veterans as possibly to endanger the provision due to the most deserving.

A proposal slipped through the House of Representatives last month which, if enacted into law, would establish a precedent upon which every veteran of the World War after reaching 65 years of age might be paid a pension of $60 a month without regard to his needs or physical disability. The House in fact turned down that proposal, but it adopted and sent to the Senate a measure to grant pensions to all veterans of the Spanish-American War on that simple basis of age.

Unless this provision for veterans of the War of 1898 should be checked—and these men have already been liberally compensated—it is easy to foresee lobbyists for World War veterans' organizations saying a year or two hence, "You have done this for Spanish War veterans, why not for World War veterans?" And the United States Veterans Administration estimates that by 1962 there will be more than 2,200,000 World War veterans over 65 years of age and that the annual cost of such pensions would be approximately $1,200,000,000. That, of course, is outside of the more than $500,000,000 a year which the Government now disburses annually in veterans' benefits. The total bill for these new pensions over the half century or more during which they would probably run would amount to more than $20,000,000,000.

The camel in the fable asked the Arab to let him put merely his nose inside the tent to keep it warm. Gradually it worked its whole body in and the Arab was out in the cold. When Congress passed the bonus bill last year the implication was that the nation was wiping off the slate an obligation that otherwise would mature in 1945. If by that time the nation has assumed instead an obligation to take care of every veteran, however hearty and prosperous, after 65, the camel will have got hump and all into the tent. The only answer seems to be to head off the Spanish War bounty.

The Naval Treaty

IN BRINGING before the British Parliament a measure for the ratification of the Naval Treaty of 1936, the First Lord of the Admiralty was in a position to report on the naval agreements with Russia and Germany. Thus the field of agreement, restricted in the first place by the refusal of Japan to co-operate, and at a later stage by the withdrawal of Italy, is now widened by understandings with two other great countries which cannot often be bracketed together.

Still, the total result is disappointing in comparison with what was achieved by the Washington Treaty of 1922 or the London Naval Treaty of 1930. From the moment Japan insisted on parity and refused to come in on any other terms it was apparent that no ambitious scheme of limitation was possible.

But the measure of success which is registered in this treaty lies not so much in the modest limitation accomplished as in the fact that it has been possible at all in the present troubled state of the world to maintain the process of continuous agreement as begun at Washington. What is of main importance in all these agreements is that the signatories undertake to exchange advance information with regard to construction programs. Such an understanding, if faithfully adhered to, removes one of the chief evils in armament competition. It removes that uncertainty and suspicion which before 1914 were the causes of feverish speculative building.

Japan unfortunately remains outside the Naval Treaty, and the continuance of unrest in the Far East does not make it likely that she will quickly come in. It may be hoped that Italy will soon join. Even if she does not, it is probable that her construction programs will be controlled on the same basis as they would be if she had actually signed. But it is no small gain that the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia should be aligned under agreements which at least put some top limit to qualitative armament and ensure exchange of information in regard to all armament.

Killing Their Friends

WHILE current news reels show pictures of harried farmers carrying truckloads of turkeys to menaced fields to devour the grasshoppers which threaten to consume their crops, newspapers in the Central West and trans-Mississippi region carry stories of "crow shoots" promoted by arms and ammunition manufacturers and indulged in by thoughtless hunters. Arthur Newton Pack, president of the American Nature Association, warns against this practice and declares the crow to be one of the most efficient destroyers of grasshoppers.

The stupid custom of killing off our friends, encouraged by those with axes to grind, will cease when education is more widespread. The schools are reaching the younger generation now, but if conservation of wild life must await the maturity of today's school children, none may then be left to be conserved.

Why should it not be the duty of extension workers of the United States Department of Agriculture to teach rural people the facts about crows and grasshoppers, along with the benefits to be derived from diversification, rotation, the use of fertilizer, and proper planting and marketing methods?

Why cannot Uncle Sam's men teach the farmers that young crows often eat more than 100 grasshoppers an hour? Would farmers of Indiana, for instance, have countenanced a crow-killing contest that eliminated 194,781 crows if they had realized that at the rate of only fifty insects a day these butchered birds could have devoured 9,713,550 grasshoppers?

Au Revoir to France

Critic's Holiday

VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-MER, FRANCE

IT'S been nice meeting you, France, and this little port is one of your pleasantest aspects. Some years ago it became famous as the center of a school of international writers and painters, but except for Jean Cocteau they have mostly deserted it.

Nevertheless it remains one of the most unspoiled places on the Côte d'Azur. It has not become fashionable. Its chief industry is not the tourist trade but fishing. The Italian liners call here on their way to America. And just now it is the European home port of the American light cruiser Raleigh, which has been taking refugees out of Spain and generally looking after American interests in the Mediterranean.

We took the opportunity of stepping on American soil by visiting the Raleigh. It was not visiting time but the sailors running the launch amiably took us out and the officer in charge courteously allowed us to be shown over the ship, with its two new planes and other formidable-looking paraphernalia. We found officers, men and ship excellent representatives of America in European waters. We rode back with a detachment of shore police detailed to keep order among the men on leave. Their duties seemed to be light.

The American sailors add a good deal to the gaiety of the little port, but the chief attraction of the place to the visitor is the town itself, which has climbed the hillside in the most haphazard way. The streets are mostly steps, each house is individual, every corner reveals a new interest up an alley or under an arch. One of the little streets, called the rue Obscure, would delight René Clair. Obscure it is, with its series of low arches leading to what recesses.

Just above it is another little by-way, open to the sky, with flower boxes at the windows of its houses. Unexpectedly you find yourself at the door of a tiny shop modestly offering for sale Basque berets or pointed walking sticks for mountain climbing. Dogs sleep on the pavements, cats prowl in corners, the people move about in the leisurely Mediterranean way. A postman goes his rounds accompanied by a tow-headed boy. Mothers gossip over their baby carriages. High colors and somnolence rule. Searchers for the picturesque will find their goal here.

Between Villefranche and Nice is a stretch of mountainous coast with the Cap d'Antibes in the distance, and above, endless villas, luxurious and ugly. In Cimiez, on the heights, the houses and hotels of the wealthy winter residents, including the Hotel Regina, once a favorite retreat of Queen Victoria, now closed for several years because it was too large to operate. Also the old Roman amphitheater, where classic French plays are still performed, and an ancient monastery. In the valley below, a river, now waterless, in whose bed laundry is hung out to dry.

Here, as elsewhere, one is always accompanied by travelers with cameras. Camera addicts are a peculiar race. It must be that they see the sights after they get home. Certainly they have no time to see them en route. They are too busy taking pictures. At every vista the party is halted while they operate their pocket-size cinemas. I should think it would be easier to stay at home and go to movies and travel lectures.

Saying au revoir to France, we have some pleasing recollections and some unanswered questions. We passed an entire Fourth of July, and the days before and after, without hearing a single firecracker. On the Fourteenth, of course, there were fireworks, but only for an hour in the late evening. There was dancing and singing, not only the "Marseillaise" but the "International," and even "The Music Goes Round and Round"; but no disturbances that we saw, and no drunkenness, except perhaps for a few tourists.

What puzzles us most is, where do some of the most famous of the French dishes conceal themselves? After a few weeks, outside the restaurants of such specialists as may be found in Paris, the average French meal, with its potage, fish, veal, salad, cheese and fruit, becomes as monotonous as the English soup, joint and pudding.

But here's the big problem. In America one may revel in French onion soup, French ice cream and French pastries. In France we have been unable to find any such dishes. There are pastries in shop windows, but not the "French" variety. Is it only a name? Anyhow it will be nice to get back to New York and enjoy some of these French delicacies.

L. A. SLOPER

Facing Another Wall

Under the Shadow of Big Ben

THE House of Commons has begun to talk of Mr. Winston Churchill as "Uncle Winston," an affectionate familiarity it has hitherto reserved for such universally beloved M. P.'s as the late Mr. Henderson, who was "Uncle Arthur" to a wide circle of politicians. It began with Mr. Churchill's description of his own interest in this year's budget as "avuncular," and the appellation has clung.

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The green benches fill up more rapidly than for any other speaker whenever Mr. Churchill rises from his corner seat below the gangway to address the House, and the Government's recent surrender to popular opinion in abandoning its "National Defense Contribution" tax has been one among several occasions when he has helped to get the Cabinet out of embarrassment.

As a non-member of the Government at a general Conservative meeting, Mr. Churchill seconded a motion proposed by Mr. Stanley Baldwin for Mr. Neville Chamberlain's selection to the leadership of that party. He thus prevented the raising of a prickly question as to which Cabinet Minister should be regarded as second-in-command. His declaration on that occasion that the National Government should support the new Prime Minister as "a pack of hounds and not as a flock of sheep," has joined that small collection of parliamentary phrases that is remembered. "I hope we shall not have a draggle-tailed, tattered tax, forced through sulky lobbies, while the great mass of the trade and business of the country stands agog and agape, with recovery impeded and the session spoiled, all for the sake of a beggarly £10,000,000 out of a budget of nearly £800,000,000," was another of his sentences which told.

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Mr. Churchill's inclusion in the Cabinet would so obviously strengthen that somewhat humdrum body that even his long and disconcerting record of inconvenient independence, supplemented by a wit not always careful of distinguished susceptibilities, does not prevent his name from coming up whenever the reinforcing of the present National Government is discussed.

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The problem of who is to become the heir presumptive to Mr. Chamberlain in the Prime Ministership has been postponed. Sir John Simon, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, would have a reversionary interest in it if he belonged to the Conservatives, who are the dominant party in the National Government, but this not being the case—he is a Liberal—the choice is held to be between Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-ordination of Defense, and Sir Samuel Hoare, who is now Home Secretary.

Whether the possibility of improving Sir Samuel's prospects in this respect may or may not have had something to do with the recent transfer of that Minister from the Admiralty to the Home Office has not transpired. But his successful handling of late of the expansion scheme for the navy, and before that of the no less difficult undertaking of introducing a new Constitution for India, has given him definite prominence in this respect.

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Sir Samuel made a picturesque start as Home Secretary. One of his first duties on assuming that office was to announce the extension to the British convict establishments at Chelmsford, Parkhurst and Dartmoor, of an admirable system which has worked well at Wakefield, whereby prisoners are enabled to earn wages with which to purchase comforts for themselves. In making this announcement Sir Samuel was able to associate himself with the splendid work for prison reform done by his own great-aunt, Elizabeth Fry, a nineteenth century member of the Society of Friends, whose name is still widely held in honor.

The incident marks growing recognition here that help rather than severity is the best road to the reclamation of men and women who have lost their bearings between what is right and what is not.

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Mr. A. P. Herbert, Independent member for Oxford, is another M. P. whose name has also been prominent of late. He has just performed an unusual feat in getting a highly controversial bill—not sponsored by the Government—through third reading in the Commons. This bill extends the grounds on which unsuccessful marriages can be dissolved.

Mr. Herbert went to Westminster with a reputation as a humorist, but many of those who disapprove of his bill, as well as of those who support it, hold that he has shown tact and judgment in his advocacy of this measure which may carry him far in the political field.

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Is the gold, for which the taxpayers of the United States and Britain have paid since 1932 the stupendous sum of approximately £3,000,000,000 ($15,000,000,000), to take a place alongside the "gross of green spectacles with shagreen cases" for which the hero in Oliver Goldsmith's classic "The Vicar of Wakefield" sold the family steed? The question was suggested in the lobby of the House of Commons by Sir Auckland Geddes's recent devastating analysis of the present-day uselessness of the yellow metal.

Sir Auckland, from a standpoint of theory, maintains that all the familiar arguments in favor of gold can be answered since this article, he avers, has proved unstable in value, unreliable as a war chest, no longer required as a backing for internal currency, and not indispensable as an international medium of exchange. The annual gold output he values at £345,000,000—"a lot of money," he says, "to pay for anything unless you really need it." There are no signs, nevertheless, of any change in the British Government's currency policy. Indeed, Mr. Chamberlain is being pressed not to decrease but to enlarge his purchases of the output of the gold mines of the world.

E. C. C.

"Subsidies for Housing"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You had an editorial recently headed "Subsidies for Housing" which I consider has the result of befogging this issue.

In your first paragraph you announce as a fact that "Low cost housing has to be subsidized someway." It has been proven in 1921, 1922, 1923 in New York City and at present in Sydney, New South Wales; in New Westminster, British Columbia, that housing at low rentals can be erected by private capital by not taxing the housing.

In the last two named cities all the taxes are obtained from the site value of land. Sydney has had a very orderly development of housing, that is, the high cost of only using half the land locations which compels a high cost for the improvements per capita, is eliminated as compared to Chicago where only half the land is occupied.

Government services cause land sites to increase in value and therefore they should pay for the government services instead of putting the burden of taxes on the consumers of goods, thereby increasing goods prices and cutting down production of same.

Pittsburgh, Penna., building permits for the year 1935 in dollar value were double per capita expended in Chicago for the same year. Pittsburgh as far as the municipal corporation taxes is concerned, assesses the land full value and the buildings at half value which has been a great encouragement for home building as taxes for homes are much lower than in Chicago.

The Henry George School for Social Science of New York City conducts correspondence courses in economics and also has local branch school classes in Boston which will make these so-called housing problems look quite simple to anyone who really wants to understand the problem.

Chicago, Ill. HARRY W. DONALDSON

The Wide Horizon

Australia Studies Its Schools

By Lachie McDonald

MELBOURNE

IT IS fitting that the New Education Fellowship conference for 1937, which opened its Australian sessions in Brisbane with more than twenty of the world's eminent educators among its principal speakers, should establish the international conference precedent of meeting successively in the six state capitals as well as at Canberra. In the past, each Australian educational group has moved almost exclusively in its own state circle, but this conference of the N. E. F., the one existing educational organization of world-wide scope, has prompted the healthy co-operation of all Australian states and educational interests.

Where the United States has about 125,000 distinct educational units, Australia has only six systems. But the Australian Council for Educational Research, originally founded in 1930 by a Carnegie Corporation grant, is the only advisory body touching all educational interests in the Commonwealth.

More than a million young Australian school and university students are learning under these teachers. They are spread through six states and some federal territory embracing a total area three-quarters the size of Europe. From its own finances, each state finds the money for its education system. Laws governing such important matters as compulsory school attendance and leaving ages, religious instruction or otherwise, and the fees chargeable to pupils, vary from state to state.

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The geographical distances originally responsible for the different education systems have inspired the Australian growth of one-teacher schools and instruction by correspondence and radio. Nearly 400 full-time teachers in the six states educate about 20,000 outback children by correspondence.

In density, Australia's population of 7,000,000 varies from 20.63 to the square mile in Victoria to 0.45 in West Australia. The cities of Sydney and Melbourne account for approximately one-third of the island continent's people and, quite naturally, New South Wales and Victoria have paid more attention to post-primary education. These eastern states have more agricultural schools and greater technical school facilities.

With the existence of such inter-state educational differences it is not surprising to find variations in the professional training standards of teachers. These are not always bad but, according to Dr. K. S. Cunningham, a philosophy graduate of Teachers' College, Columbia University in New York, and one of Australia's leading educationalists, Australian states "probably employ a higher percentage of incompletely trained teachers than most other countries with which comparison may be fairly made."

And no Australian teaching service makes any systematic provision for refresher courses similar to those conducted at America's great summer-school gatherings. Yet there is a growing enthusiasm on the part of Australian teachers to learn of new educational developments in the older countries.

Australia is still young. Its people are only third and fourth generation descendants of the original British who brought to a new environment an Old World educational basis which the different states are still finding it necessary to modify and extend. Handicrafts, hobbies, young farmers' clubs and vocational guidance are receiving more and more encouragement.

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General educational theory is still predominantly British but the state education departments no longer hesitate to turn to the United States for new ideas. At the present time, more than half the textbooks being read by students of education at Australian universities are of American origin.

From Nicholas Murray Butler's "veritable cross-current of international policies resulting from Australia's membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations, her intimate economic relations with all the countries of the Orient, particularly Japan, China and India, and her growing economic ties with both Canada and the United States" (1935 report to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace), is emerging a new Australian public opinion and a new conception of local necessities in the study of history and geography. As a result, more Australians are leaving school and university with the realization that the future of their country is closely linked with the future of other Pacific countries—which is good evidence of the broadening influences now gaining strength in Australian education.

This is the Australian stage across which N. E. F. speakers will move until September 18 when the last session ends in Perth (W. A.). It is a stage which, in school practice rather than in educational thought, has contributed more than a little to world educational knowledge.

For the broadening trends of modern educational thought, Australia is now looking for guidance to N. E. F. experts from overseas. And back of the teachers and educationalists is a more robust Australian public interest in educational problems than has existed for at least fifteen years. The sessions of the N. E. F. conference come to Australian states at a good time.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, AUGUST 4, 1937

A "Dust Bowl" Revives

By John M. Collins

THAT DUST BOWL IN THE Southwestern high plains, that incubator of the "black blizzard" which devastated farms, blotted out lights in the cities and sometimes reached as far East as the Atlantic seaboard, is slowly being wiped off the map through the generous co-operation of nature and a co-ordinated attack by government agencies and the residents of the affected area.

After six years of insufficient moisture, rains again are falling on the high plains and farmers have been working day and night seeding the sorghums and other crops to hold down the land. The Federal Government is assisting through an emergency appropriation of $5,000,000, in addition to the regular soil conservation payments under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Along with this emergency work, the Department of Agriculture is beginning to integrate the operations of all the federal and state agencies interested in the soil problem of the Southwest, under the direction of Roy I. Kimmel, former Resettlement Administration official at Amarillo, Texas. Already the region is being zoned according to the type of soil practice necessary to return the area to a profitable agriculture and end the menace of wind erosion, the technical term for soil drifting or dust storms.

Using the new state conservation district laws enacted in the various states, the long-time program envisages a three- to five-year project, in which all the land in the dust bowl will be required to follow land use policies established by district supervisors and affirmed by majority vote of the land occupiers of the districts.

The term "dust bowl" is often used too loosely, particularly in the Eastern press. There are really two areas that have been affected, the Northern one—which includes parts of the Dakotas, Iowa and Minnesota—being now no "dust bowl" at all, with its good crop prospects because of the rains. The area discussed in this article consists roughly of 140,000 square miles lying in parts of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Oklahoma, on the southern great plains, 2000 to 4000 feet high, where the wind blows almost constantly from February on into May or June. This year the bowl itself is not quite as large as in previous years, 103 counties of the region officially being designated in the area. Only slightly more than 20 of those counties, with an area of some 25,000 square miles, lie in the very heart of the bowl where this spring's dust storms have been incubated. It should be further kept in mind that the very term "dust bowl" is a misnomer if it is understood to mean that any vast area is equally affected, for conditions in this area may more accurately be referred to as "spotty," with some farmers reporting useful rains in districts near others that were stated to be dry over the same periods.

This southwestern area, until the last 15 years, was largely a grazing country, with a short mat of buffalo grass and other vegetation, on which cattle grazed, one head to 25 to 40 acres. It was designated on early maps as part of the great American desert. Then the tractor and the combined harvester-thresher were perfected and most of the plains broken out to wheat. Unfortunately, in the view of many persons, this occurred in a cycle of

Wide World, Resettlement Administration Photos

WHAT ONCE WAS FERTILE PLAIN . . .

Dust, Drifted by the Wind, Piles to the Eaves of a Farmhouse Near Dallas, S. D. Above That, a Lean Cow Does Her Best to Find Something to Eat on the Wind-Swept, Dusty Pasture of a Farm in Ford County, Kansas. The Children in the Topmost Picture Are Bucking Dust, Swirling and Drifting Like Snow or Sand, as They Go to School in Eastern Colorado

relatively "wet" years and some bonanza crops were produced, one farm of 640 acres in Sherman County, Kansas, producing a $30,000 wheat crop in a single season. By 1935, nearly 40 per cent of all the privately owned land had been placed under cultivation.

Then the dry cycle showed up and wheat failed to mature. Farmers continued stirring the soil in an effort to make a crop, until the wind had leached out all the humus and the loose soil was prey to the high winds. Early this spring, after another wheat crop had been blown out or smothered by the dust, a series of mass meetings of residents was held in the bowl.

Realization had come that this section was, in fact, headed toward that fate which once had been predicted—a return to the Great American Desert. It also was realized that its constant dust storms menaced the whole country. While some fairly effective methods for controlling the dust were known, such as deep blank listing of the land into furrows at right angles to the prevailing winds and the use of sorghum crops to produce a stubble which would hold the soil, not every land occupier would follow those methods. And any one field left barren and idle had the unhappy faculty of starting its neighbor fields to blowing and so getting the soil of a whole series of counties into motion.

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So the residents petitioned first for a dust bowl authority to take complete charge of land practices in the whole area and emphasized their plight by once asking for the declaration of martial law. M. L. Wilson, Undersecretary of Agriculture, visited the region several times and his decision was that with the appointment of a co-ordinator and the use of the new state soil conservation laws, the dust could be whipped.

The new state laws call for the establishment of a conservation district upon election of a majority of the land occupiers voting on the proposal. District supervisors, working under a state soil conservation committee, then are to draw up land use practices which are mandatory upon all land in the district. These practices must again be accepted by the land occupiers in an election. If accepted and then not followed, the supervisors are empowered to sue in the state courts for an order requiring the land occupier to cooperate or giving them authority to do the work themselves and assess the costs, with interest, against the land.

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Everyone agrees, farmers and government authorities, that the first step in the battle is to get some vegetation on the land, weeds if nothing else. The sorghum crops offer the quickest and most satisfactory method. There are grain varieties of these, such as the kafirs and milos, and the pasture and hay varieties, such as Sudan grass and cane. The sorghums are a drought-resistant crop, planted in the late spring in deep furrows, when moisture conditions in the area are most satisfactory. Harvested in the late fall, it is cut high so as to leave considerable stubble, which remains as an anchor to the soil and as a windbreak against soil drifting.

That is what the farmers have been doing since the late spring rains began; hurrying in their "row crops," assisted by seed loans from the Government and special soil benefit payments for listing and planting.

This fall, if conditions continue favorable, it is expected a wheat crop will be seeded down between the rows of sorghum stubble, leaving the stubble intact to catch any snow which might fall and to protect the tender young wheat plants next spring when the winds begin to blow.

It is not the intention of most residents of the dust bowl to move out, nor is it the intention of the Government to ask them to do so. In the first case, the residents have all they own invested in the region and if they didn't have the pioneer spirit which sticks against adversity, they would never have broken out the plains in the first place. In the case of the Government, it is recognized that the work necessary in the dust bowl program requires about as many "hands" as at present live there. So why move out one set of people, who live on the land, and then import workers? Also, as Dr. W. A. Alexander, Resettlement Administrator, says, where would the Government move the residents if it had the funds and wanted to?

It is true there is considerable "abandoned" land in the district, land subject to blowing, which now will come under the provisions of the new district soil conservation laws. This consists of farms owned by absentee landlords who are letting the land lie idle until more favorable conditions return. It also is true that most of the land in practical fact is owned by the Farm Credit Administration or insurance companies under mortgages, but the ostensible owners are being left undisturbed in the expectation that eventually they will pay out.

Also it is true that the Resettlement Administration has purchased some land in the district, about 284,000 acres, at about $4 an acre, and likely will purchase more. This is the worst "blow" land, economically impossible for an individual owner to cure, sandy soil which will be seeded to some form of grass and then blocked up into grazing areas for lease to associations of stockmen.

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It is the belief of some authorities that about half the area of the Southern great plains should be returned to grass. As it takes from 25 to 50 years for native grasses to return naturally to land once broken out and cultivated, restoration of grass must be done by human mechanism.

The problem of finding a suitable grass now is being studied by the crop scientists. While the original grass of the region, the buffalo grass, can be restored by sod transplanting, the job probably would be more expensive than the value of the land. Department of Agriculture scientists have gone to far corners of the world seeking likely prospects, while the scientists at home are investigating native species.

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Two likely native grass candidates, according to Charles E. Enlow of the Department of Agriculture, are blue grama, a companion of buffalo grass, and western wheat grass, while little blue stem will prosper in more favored areas. Seed of these varieties is being obtained and planted by the soil conservation service. Blue grama germinates within 36 hours after being seeded, if the ground is moist, and Mr. Enlow says it can be broadcast over the rows of sorghum stubble with good effect almost any time during the late spring or summer when moisture is present.

The dust bowl is an area peculiar to itself, its fight to save itself is of intense national interest. Here is a modern, machine age, rural civilization, with efficient little towns, paved roads, good schoolhouses, threatened with extinction. For six years it has survived without crops, principally through benefit payments of the AAA, increasing mortgages and a general tightening of its belt.

Just at the time when it was ready to give up its independence to a central government far away, the rains began to fall, the heaviest in six years. Once again it goes at its planting, once again it hopefully throws its all into the struggle. Whatever happens, it never again will be the bonanza wheat country, the region of mile after mile of wheat. It will likely be a change for the better, a more stable agriculture, in which cows and pigs and chickens will dot a landscape which has heard only the chug-chug of tractors, the putter of combines and the smell of burned distillate.

Acme Photo, and Soil Conservation Service, Dept. of Agriculture

. . . MAY BECOME FERTILE AGAIN

Spring Rains Broke the Drouth, and After Five Lean Years, Bumper Crops Are Being Harvested in Some Parts of Texas and Kansas Which Were Dust-Ridden Last Year. Three Combines Are Shown at Work in a Panhandle Wheat Field. Directly Above Is a Field in Kingman County, Kansas, Contour Listed in the Fall; With Terraces. Photographed During a Warm Day in Winter, the Snow Has Melted, and the Water Is Staying in the Contours, Soaking Into the Ground, and Building Up a Moisture Reserve. A Systematic Strip Crop System, With Feed and Cotton About Equally Divided in Strips, and Helping to Prevent Blowing, Is Shown at the Top, in a Lamb County, Texas, Field

Women's Power for Peace

They Could Remake the World to a Better Pattern by Uniting for the Common Welfare, Says the Baroness Boël, New President of the International Council of Women

By Phyllis M. Lovell

"UNITE," SAID THE Baroness Marthe Boël, when I asked her what, in a seemingly distracted world, women ought to do.

We had been sitting opposite each other in conference for the best part of a day. She upon the platform as an honored guest, and close to the chairman's right hand. I in the body of the hall, squeezed between women from Iceland and Australia.

We had all listened intently. The subject under discussion had been the general position of women—the general "status" of women—and women of international repute had spoken. A woman doctor, a woman social worker—both of them world famous—a woman lawyer, a woman intimately concerned with the Civil Service of Great Britain, a woman industrialist, a woman teacher.

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The Baroness had said nothing, but she had followed each speech with alert attention. Those of us in the audience had remarked her quick response, her ready smile, her simple, unaffected sympathy with all that had been said. I wanted to know something of what she had been thinking all through that long day, to ask what solution she might offer to the problems the speakers had presented.

I did not catch her immediately after the meeting. There were in the hall too many women of too many nations who needed a word from her and pressed up to the platform.

Baroness Marthe Boël is a woman of Belgium, and the fact that she has recently succeeded the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Tremair as president of the International Council of Women, and so holds sway over a body of some 40,000,000 women scattered all over the world, has added to her fame, but has not made it. She has always been a woman of note and a woman deeply respected, knowing how to give of her sympathy lavishly, how to help in difficulty, how to laugh, when laughing seems the only way out of a dilemma.

I managed eventually to get her to herself for nearly an hour. And during that hour, she talked.

* * *

She ought to have been a boy—at least, so her parents had thought when their third little girl was born. Her disappointed father was the Governor of the province of Hainaut. "Really, it was disappointing to me," said Baroness Boël, leaning back in her chair and looking at me half seriously. "Only it couldn't be helped, and maybe it turned out for the best in the long run. Now that I am a grandmother, I have come to think so."

As a child, she had thrown in her lot with her father. If she could not be a boy, she could, at least, cultivate something of that broad-minded tolerance her father displayed and display it, too. So it was that she grew up with a vision that could look beyond the boundaries of her little country and beyond the limits of her little time and see things afar off—things which her schooldays could never have taught her had she not carried with her always the influence of her childhood and her home.

* * *

She had married, and was the mother of four children when the war broke over Belgium. They were with her, all of them too young to enlist, and she felt, she said, that perhaps she had not done her part, had not given all that other women were called upon to give. But war takes its toll. Her eldest boy entered the army when he was only 16. Then, in 1915, it came to her knowledge that a great wrong was being done the people of her country through the stoppage of all means of communication between those who remained in their homes in Belgium and those who were scattered beyond the German lines.

Instinct demanded that she should ignore the problem—she had her home to think of. There were still three children there. But always something which echoed the father of the old days in Hainaut arose and would not be silenced. She could not escape. In the end, she did not want to escape. Risking her freedom, even her life, she set herself to organize a secret post by which she might send the letters of her people out through the enemy lines and receive them back safely. She made herself responsible for the scheme, directing it entirely alone, daring alone the consequences.

* * *

Something like 200,000 letters passed successfully, and then the plot was discovered. She was seized and tried—as trials went in the war. She was not shot, but she was committed to a German prison, and to the hard labor of an ordinary criminal which was, at that time, the accepted treatment of a political prisoner.

Baroness Boël looked past me, out through the window into the street, as she told her story. "I used to ask myself how right I had been. The children were so young. In the cell next to mine was a murderess. We did our hard labor side by side. I often wondered. . . ."

She paused, and then brought herself back with an effort. "War," she said, "is the most horrible thing on earth to those who pass through it. Not horrible only because men and women are torn apart and murdered—children, too. But horrible because it destroys, utterly and hopelessly, all that is most sacred to man, all moral law. Men kill in war because they must. They steal because they must. They lie, because lying is a necessary part of all the rest. None of these things are natural to them. They want none of them. But their morale is broken, their balance is gone. They hate each other and they hate themselves—that is war."

* * *

"And women," I asked, bringing her back deliberately to the point from which we had started.

"Women?" She looked at me with a sudden smile. "Women hold the key, did they but know it. To a small extent the women of the International Council have grasped and turned to practical use the power they possess. But they could do more—one council in each country, a body of 40,000,000 all told—they could do more.

"In the International Council, we have organized our members according to their interests. We have contrived that medical women of all countries shall pool their knowledge and set out their viewpoint, that legal women shall do the same. We have made possible the amalgamation of women who understand political and civil affairs. We have brought together women who understand the arts, and women who are experts in trades and professions, and women of industry. We have awakened a woman's point of view—many-sided, concrete, and active. But it is but a nucleus. We want a fuller intercourse, a clearer contact, a more certain co-operation.

"Sometimes I wonder why a greater number of the women of America do not come with us. America was the first to be inspired by the idea of an International Council which should represent the best in every country that women have to give. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, May Wright Sewell—great names. Today, we need America and its women. I have a vision of a whole world of women consciously organized, breaking national divisions. Able to say, because they are women, 'We have done with war, we repudiate bitterness, we abandon greed and the hatreds which come of it. We know something of what life is and what it can be, and we demand it for ourselves and for our children.'"

* * *

"Such advances are slow," I said.

"Slow," she repeated, "especially when, by contrast, every adverse event seems to move so swiftly. But it is women's contribution. Maybe it is hard for politicians to unite, for leaders of industry, for great financiers. I don't know. I am not a man and I am not talking about men. But women are women, whether they live in the East or the West. I pin my hope to it, and it is a high hope."

R. Marchand, Brussels

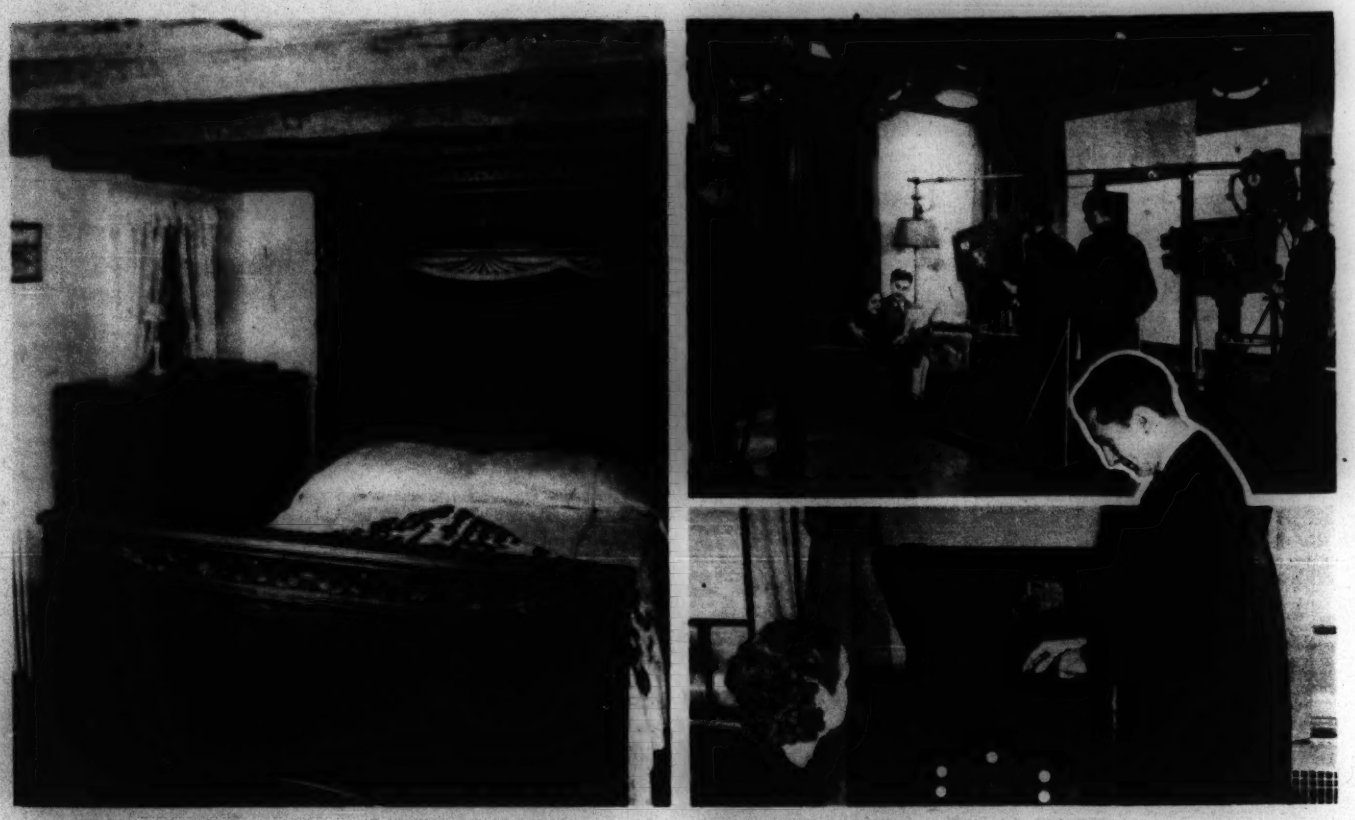
BARONESS MARTHE BOEL

The Recently-Elected President of the International Council of Women Is Also President of the National Council of Women of Belgium, and Was Founder of the Belgian Liberal Women's League

What Will They Invent Next?

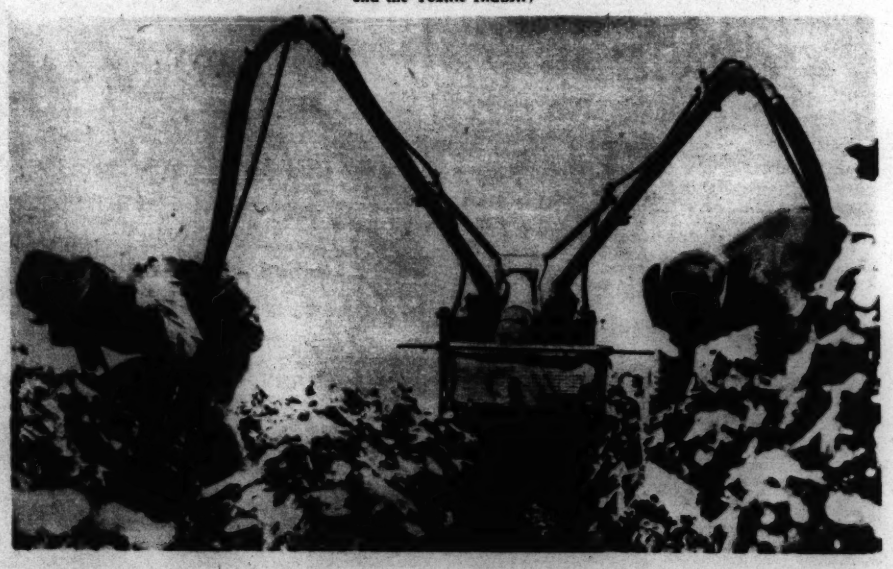
Innovations That Will Change America, and the World, in the Next Fifty Years Are Already Under Development, and May be Foreseen, Says the Government's Technological Committee

By Tully Nettleton



THESE INVENTIONS MAY REMAKE SOCIETY

At Least, They Will Help to Do So, as Other Inventions Have Remade It in the Past. The Farm Bedroom, Equipped With an Air-Conditioning Unit (Upper Left), Suggests the Changes That May Come When Buildings and Homes in the Warmer Latitudes Can Control Their Own Climates. Television, Shown in Its Present Imperfect Studio and Home Phases, Holds Vast Possibilities for the Education, as Well as Entertainment, of Mankind. The Mechanical Cotton Picker, Pictured in Operation, Has Been Likened to Eli Whitney's Cotton Gin for the Effects It May Have on Agriculture and the Textile Industry



INVENTION USED TO BE a stroke of genius. At least, so ran the popular impression, never quite true. More accurately, it was in general the slow fruition of the work of some solitary, painstaking tinkerer.

Now invention has been reduced almost to a physical science. In these days of industrial laboratories and institutionalized research, the movement from abstract investigation to practical use is almost continuous, and inventions of new gadgets, if not of fundamental devices, are commonly "made to order."

Will the next step be to make a natural science out of the once fantastically imaginative business of forecasting inventions a generation or more before they arrive? That possibility is advanced with some confidence in one section of the report on "Technological Trends and Their Social Implications" lately released by the National Resources Committee.

* * *

S. C. Gilfillan, former curator of social sciences in the Museum of Science and Industry at Chicago and author of "The Sociology of Invention," writing for the special subcommittee on technology which prepared the report, finds that of the technological predictions made in writings from 17 to 31 years ago by A. C. Lescarboura, Charles P. Steinmetz and T. Baron Russell, 70 per cent or more either have been fulfilled or now seem reasonably destined to come into existence. Arguing from this and the record of other forecasters that "inventions can be predicted and have been 15 and more years ahead of their effective use," he sees no reason why governments should not use the talents of scientific investigators to anticipate the social changes which inventions are likely to bring, since governments necessarily must plan ahead.

The main reason why forecasting of socially important inventions is more or less feasible will be in itself a surprise to many. This is that invention is almost never a sudden success but always a long, slow process from initial idea to experimentation to practical development and ultimately popular marketing. For example, how many know that the art of color photography, only now beginning to be popularized, has existed for 75 years?

Taking 19 inventions voted most useful of those introduced between 1888 and 1913, Mr. Gilfillan found that it was, on an average, 176 years from the time a device was first thought of before even a working model was made or a patent obtained. After that, it was 24 years to the first practical use, 14 years to commercial success and 12 more years to important general use, or half a century in all after the first serious work on the invention. In the study, "Recent Social Trends," this period was estimated at 33 years, and Mr. Gilfillan believes it is never less than 10 years.

* * *

He therefore arrives at the rule, "To predict only inventions already born, whose physical possibility has been demonstrated, but which are usually not yet practical, and whose future significance is not commonly appreciated."

Thus, forecasting becomes not a matter of predicting what discoveries will be made next year or a decade from now but of selecting from among the myriads of inventions under development those which are most likely to fulfill an active human want, to prove practical in use and to be least retarded by fixed tastes, customs, laws or vested interests. Mr. Gilfillan finds that, as compared to lay writers, "distinguished technical and scientific men, who choose to predict in their own general field, make the best seers."

So now what do these men foresee when they get down to sketching the near future of applied ingenuity in America?

As drawn together in the committee's foreword, the surveys of the large number of specialists who contributed to the report indicate a list of 13 "very important inventions that may soon be widely used with resultant social influences of significance."

These are: "The mechanical cotton picker, air-conditioning equipment, plastics, the photo-electric cell, artificial cotton and woolen-like fibers made from cellulose, synthetic rubber, prefabricated houses, television, facsimile transmission, the automobile trailer, gasoline produced from coal, steep-flight aircraft, and tray agriculture."

* * *

Again it is emphasized by William F. Ogburn, chairman of the subcommittee, that "invention is not an act but a process," that the impact of invention on society never comes instantaneously without signals but that there are always faint beginnings, development and diffusion of its influence.

The prognosticators make some reservations because they remember that the most conspicuous flaw in forecasting has been failure to foresee certain uses to which known inventions might be put. They try not to be too specific, for experience has shown that although a certain accomplishment may be correctly forecast, it may come about more slowly or by some other method than anticipated.

But what are the social effects to be expected from some of the innovations listed above?

Taking, for example, television, Mr. Gilfillan observes that, "When to the spoken word is added the living image, the effect is to magnify the potential dangers of a machine which can subtly instill ideas, strong beliefs, profound disgusts, and affections. There is danger from propaganda entering the schools, and perhaps much greater danger from propaganda entering the home."

"Television," he foresees, "will have the power of mobilizing the best of writers and scene designers, the most winning of actors, the most attractive actresses.

"A fundamental question of national policy is therefore raised. What ideas, whose ideas, shall be mass-communicated? Who shall control television? To control the doors to people's minds, even of the child in the home, is to have considerable power to control their minds. Whatever body wields such power might conceivably be able in time to undermine all opposition to its power. The question is evidently raised whether the control should be in the hands of private capital, presumably under Government supervision, or under direct Government management and control."

* * *

Or, turning to the autogiro, helicopter or other steep-flight aircraft, Mr. Gilfillan believes these may be expected to supplement but not supplant the present type airplane; the large, straight-wing transport machines will continue to be used for high-speed, long-distance travel and the small, steep-flying "roof hopper" will provide the taxi service from outlying airports to downtown buildings or passengers' homes. This type of machine, able to land in a backyard, on an office roof or a picnic ground, may provide the popular craft for amateurs. Meanwhile, he feels sure that at least one of 25 prospective methods will enable machines to fly safely through fog.

The increase of aircraft, however, will open new possibilities to lawbreakers, it is pointed out, and here again is one of those points at which society is concerned with the effects of technology. Will the increasing ease of movement for fugitives from justice, smugglers and illegal immigrants cause greater demand for legislation requiring identification cards?

Quite apart from crime control, there are problems such as unemployment, industrial stability, agricultural distress, monopolies, and so forth, which the machine age has, to some extent, laid on the doorstep of government. In fact, the inventions in better transportation and communication are widening the areas over which people do business and over which governments must operate if they are to keep pace.

These same improvements of automobile, telephone, aircraft, faster trains, cheaper telegraph service, and so forth, help to enable government areas to grow, Mr. Gilfillan points out, and to enable public officials to confer with each other between village and county seat or between state capital and national capital much more easily than formerly. He adds:

"Just as the improvements of communication and transportation all tend to involve the different regions of the country more with one another, and therefore to build up the central national authority as the only possible harmonizer of conflicting interests, so the same inventions, but especially those for transoceanic freight, passenger, and idea traffic, tend strongly to build up international co-operation and organization."

Autocracy in Greece

When George II Returned to the Throne in 1935 Factional Differences Threatened His Plans, and the Attempt to Find a Solution Seems Destined to Result in a Corporative State

By V. M. Mirakentz

KING, PREMIER, AND PEOPLE

Gen. John Metaxas, Nationalist Leader and Prime Minister, Describes His Plan for the National Regeneration of Greece. On a Trip About the Country, He Appears on a High Balcony (Above) to Speak to a Crowd, Part of Which Appears Below. King George II, on a Recent Journey of His Own Through the Peloponnesus, Stopped to Converse Amiably With a Venerable Peasant (Upper Right)

FOREIGN OPINION ON GREECE, as expressed in the international press, seems wide of the facts. Greece is neither a paradise nor a place of torment. If things are looked at calmly, it is seen that the new régime is not as unsatisfactory as some objectors represent.

There is always a danger in Greece of falling a victim to false information, especially when a foreigner has not sufficient time to scrutinize things by himself and depends for the greater part of his knowledge of local color upon people of bias and prejudice. On the occasion of the Athens University centenary celebrations, hundreds of distinguished foreigners flocked into the Grecian capital. Almost every one of them was secretly given a copy of a manifesto describing "the woes" Greece has suffered in consequence of the autocratic rule of Gen. John Metaxas. The opinion of many of these people, evidently affected by what was said in the manifesto and by other similar sources, found echo in certain papers abroad; and still others, openly partial to the actual government, returned to their respective lands and told their people that a new era of prosperity and felicity had dawned upon the Greek people under the wise and energetic leadership of General Metaxas.

Properly to understand the situation, it is necessary to recall what Greece was before last Aug. 4, to realize what it is today, and to see what it bids fair to become.

That Greece, before Aug. 4, was in a chaotic and anarchist situation, no impartial observer can deny. King George returned from abroad, in 1935, after an exile of 12 years, hoping to rule in peace, and to lead the country to progress and development. But destructive party feuds stood in the way and hindered him from achieving his aim. In vain he spent weeks and months begging the party leaders to compose their differences and unite for the formation of a workable government capable of solving urgent problems of nation-wide importance.

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Thus, owing to lack of a powerful government, the lawless elements grew in ascendancy; subversive ideas took deep roots day by day in every corner of the country; homes, schools, barracks and various clubs became centers of disaffection. Workers and employers were constantly at loggerheads; strikes and lockouts, street fights and quarrels; demonstrations were rife; factories were infested with preachers of subversive ideas; books and the daily press took sides with the people in undermining the legal authority of the state. In May, last year, there occurred a strike in Macedonia which ended with bloodshed. Thus, a dangerous restlessness was abroad. An impasse had arisen, and in those fateful days many people believed that the only way out of it was the establishment of a dictatorship.

General Metaxas, who was then the Prime Minister, joining in this feeling of many people and upon the confidence he enjoyed at the Royal Court, staged the coup on the eve of a carefully planned general strike which might have plunged the Greek people into a revolution.

The Greek Parliament, and with it all the democratic organizations, were consequently suppressed as "agents of discord and as barriers to progress." The state machinery was cleansed of its dubious elements and made more coherent and disciplined. This action was not actuated by party calculations, as has been wrongly asserted.

On a period of agitation there has followed an epoch of recuperative calm in public feeling. The press has been made into a handmaid of the Government.

At the start of the new régime, the working political method seemed borrowed from Fascism and National Socialism; but now there is an evident tendency to evolve a somewhat different method adapted to the particular case of the Greek people. The new régime, calculated to evolve into a corporative state, is yet far from achieving its ultimate aim. A great many difficulties have to be overcome before the new state can assume the definite shape which General Metaxas desires to give it.

It is evident that the sympathies of the new régime go with Fascist Italy and National Socialist Germany. But relations with these countries, especially with Germany, have rather an economic than a sentimental basis. The Reich is the greatest consumer of Greek agricultural produce and minerals, which results in frozen trade credits in Germany, which are being released by Greek purchases of German war materials to the amount of $60,000,000. This policy of rearmament is the consequence of the current slogan: first cannon, then bread.

* * *

One of General Metaxas' greatest difficulties is with people who daily spread sensational news as to the activities and fate of the Government. To curb such reckless elements, there have been occasional raids, arrests and punishments, the number of which has been exaggerated in the international presses. Most of the excesses committed by the new régime must be put to the misplaced zest of the lieutenants of General Metaxas.

General Metaxas has been endeavoring to prove that the new régime is the most profitable political system possible for the Greek people today. Successive royal decrees have rapidly brought into being a great number of reforms for which the country had for years labored and waited. Thus General Metaxas claims to have revived popular liberties by giving the country the things it could not obtain on account of the numerous "despots" who exercised their powers of popular mandate in the Chamber of Deputies and hindered the functioning of the state machine.

It must be noted that none of the opposition leaders of the bourgeoise parties has ever been imprisoned, banished or molested, except one, who sometime ago sent to the King a letter violently criticizing the new régime, and putting the manifesto into circulation. Another leader who had ventured to indulge in a similar act was arrested and shortly released, despite the fact that he had refused to keep silent.

General Metaxas, as a friend of the working classes and of the rural population, has enacted a series of legislative measures in their favor. The establishment of collective contracts, the eight-hour day, the suppression of the back debts of the agriculturists and the granting to them of facilities to get credits from the Agricultural Bank, the raising of wages and salaries, and social insurance are a few of the numerous things which have given the working classes a definite position in society.

It is true that the gain obtained by rising wages has been wiped away by rising prices, but in general this and all other reforms are having an effect in ameliorating the social conditions of the working people and opening their eyes to the fact that armed revolution is not the only way of solving their problems. Several banished Communists successfully petitioned the King for release, declaring that they would hereafter be defenders of the new régime, because it had achieved for the working classes the things for which they had struggled.

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After all this, the question comes up: What is to become of the new régime? The opposition will undoubtedly continue trying to undermine it. The failure of the March revolution is too significant for them to think of the possibility of an uprising. The only weapons they have been using are paper cannons, which they now and then fire at the palace, suggesting that the sovereign should re-establish the abolished parliamentary orders. In return, they all would agree to form a coalition government which they had refused to do before Aug. 4. They couple this with demands for the exclusion of General Metaxas.

The decisive factor for the new régime is economic stability. General Metaxas has endeavored to revive the economic life of Greece and replenish the empty coffers of the nation. Much that he has achieved in this respect has been swept away by the rising prices in international markets. Thanks to draconic measures, the gold reserves of the Bank of Issue have been on the increase, but, owing to soaring prices, it was found necessary to spend $25,000,000 on purchasing wheat from abroad. To compensate for this unexpected loss in reserves, the Government was obliged to authorize the export of almost the whole crop of olives and olive oil, which has imposed new hardships upon the rural population, of whom these articles form a large part of the staple diet.

Apparently there is a majority belief that autocratic rule in Greece is advisable for the time being. In the last 13 years, Greece has seen four dictatorships, and none of them has succeeded in surviving more than one year. That the fifth one would not prove an exception was the belief of many people.

But it should be noticed that the autocratic rule established by General Metaxas is of a different character from the others. The former were dictatorships of one class, of one single party over all the others, whereas this one claims to belong to the whole country, besides being warmly backed up by the King, who is said to enjoy the confidence of the masses. It is this fact which makes observers believe that it has a better chance of survival.

This chance will be increased if the harvest this year proves to be abundant as forecasts suggest. All the same, even should a change in régime take place shortly, it is more than probable that many of the reforms already achieved would remain in force.

Who Was the First American?

Was the Red Indian the First Human in the Western Hemisphere, or Does Mankind Go Back Further? Dr. Jenks Presents an Early Settler, but Dr. Hrdlička Is Not Convinced

Dr. Albert E. Jenks
Chairman, Department of Anthropology, University of Minnesota

Dr. Aleš Hrdlička
Curator of Physical Anthropology, the United States National Museum

Antiquity of Mankind in America

AT A RECENT symposium on the early history of mankind, at the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, one of the most debated issues centered around the antiquity of the human race in America. A find which was conceded to stand the best chance for substantiation as belonging to Glacial or Inter-Glacial times, was uncovered in Minnesota and reported by Dr. Albert E. Jenks, whose account is presented here together with remarks by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, leader of the opposition.

NATURAL SCIENTISTS LEARNED for the first time, in 1856, that mankind had inhabited Europe as early as the Glacial Age. Since then it has been discovered that men also lived in Africa and in Asia during glacial time.

Very naturally it has been asked, where and when did Glacial Age man live in America? Since it is known that early man lived in Europe, Africa and Asia, is it not probable that he lived also somewhere in the Western Hemisphere?

A satisfactory demonstration of the presence of a geologically ancient man in the Western Hemisphere would form an important link in the history of the American race, and of mankind in general.

We have long believed it probable that man was in America before the close of glacial time.

The recent finding of so many members of the early Pleistocene genus, the new generalised Sianthropus pekinensis, relatively so close to the Asiatic bridgehead of the one-time land bridge across Bering Strait, and also so near the constant short water route between northeastern Asia and northwestern America, has stimulated open-minded students of glacial times in America.

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Many of America's herbivorous animals crossed that land bridge from Asia to America, and if hunting men lived in eastern Asia during its duration, it is to be expected that they would find their way to America, following the animals they hunted.

A dominant local condition has impressed Minnesota students of glacial time. It is, that throughout the Glacial Age, with its rhythm of succeeding glaciers and interglacial periods, a large district along the upper Mississippi river remained habitable for pasturing animals and hunting men. It is the so-called "driftless area."

Having funds in hand for archaeological work, I wrote a letter on April 27, 1931, to C. M. Babcock, state commissioner of highways, suggesting that his department co-operate with the University of Minnesota in reporting any subsurface discovery of human or animal bones, artifacts, or pieces of wood during the course of an extensive program of road-building.

On June 18, in response to that letter, I received a long-distance telephone call from Mr. P. F. Stary, highway maintenance superintendent. He reported men working on Highway 30, three miles north of Pelican Rapids, had found two human skeletons in a new cut, one of which was "shallow" near the surface. The other was 10 to 12 feet below ground, in "clay silt." The men reported there were a good many bones of the skeleton. With them was a piece of bone, eight or ten inches long, with a hole in one end; and a clam shell, which may have been used as a cup and which had two holes drilled in it. The find was believed important because it was so deep.

I was due to leave the university at once for our summer archaeological work in New Mexico, consequently, I arranged with Mr. Stary to receive Dr. Clinton Stauffer, and to deliver the skeletons to him.

* * *

Dr. Stauffer visited the site on June 20 and 21, bringing back three skeletons which remained in their unopened cartons until Jan. 3, 1932, because I was engaged in field work during the summer and autumn of 1931.

Two of these were recognized as comparatively recent Indian burials, but the other was immediately appreciated by Dr. Stauffer as having promise of a real discovery. The clam shell was the first item exposed, following which, the road crew found the major part of a dagger that had lain point up in the silt, and the skull of a human being. The remains were dug up within two hours after the skull was exposed.

All the men who were present agree that the skeleton lay on its left side, the legs bent slightly backward at the knees, the right arm bent at the elbow. The skeleton appeared to be lowest at the left shoulder, the legs lying slightly higher in the silt. As a whole, the skeleton is very complete. The bones are mineralized and were little affected by the silt matrix in which they lay. They are identified as belonging to a sub-adult female of about 15 years.

In view of the depth at which the remains lay, the undisturbed enveloping silt, the mineralization of the bones, and the fact that the skeleton rested on the left shoulder, with leg bones higher in the silt than any other part recovered, the idea

(Continued on page 14)

THIS PRESENTATION DEALS with the evidence, in the problem of man's antiquity in America, of the human skeletal material that at one time or other was claimed to be of geological age.

Such remains began to be announced since before the middle of the last century and by this time are already quite numerous. Spatially they are spread over large portions of both North and South America, and some have also been reported from the Valley of Mexico. They range from fragments or single bones to isolated skulls and even complete skeletons.

A very large portion of the specimens of this category are the results of accidental finds by nonscientific persons, but a few have been seen by scientific men before being removed from the ground; none have been discovered by professional experienced anthropologists.

* * *

The claim as to the antiquity of the specimens is generally based on one or more of the following conditions: the depth of the deposits in which they lay; the apparently primitive features of the bones; more or less of fossilization of the remains; and their association with, or presence on, the same level with bones of extinct animals.

Critical studies of all such specimens from 1898 to 1928 have failed to substantiate the claims made in any one of the cases. The results of these studies, in which participated several eminent geologists and other scientific men, are on record in Bulletins 33, 52 and 66 of the Bureau of American Ethnology, besides other publications.

Since the late twenties of the present century American finds of skeletal parts that appeared to have a fair title to antiquity were few in number. The most important of these was that of 1931, made in the lake region of western Minnesota, reported upon and recently described by Prof. A. E. Jenks.

The nature of this find, at first sight, impresses the student with a sense of importance, and the attention it received by Professor Jenks and his associates is highly creditable.

The difficulties the case involves are:

1. The uncertainties as to just how deep it lay and just what was above it;

2. The problem of explaining how a complete juvenile skeleton of a drowned person (as claimed) could come to lie in a burial-like position, and how in a lake it could become covered in that position before disintegration, or derangement of the parts took place;

3. The problem of how a worked gulf shell some 20,000 years ago (the age attributed to the skeleton), when the population (if it existed) must have been both primitive and scarce, could have reached the girl in Minnesota;

4. Above all, the question arises from extensive comparisons of the specimen as to how this skeleton could present all the essential features of the Sioux people, who roamed over the region until a few decades ago, but were nowhere near there, apparently, more than a few centuries ago.

* * *

The desire to find ancient man in America is only natural. Many such discoveries have been made in the Old World and new ones are being added with increasing frequency. Such finds form a great stimulus to further research and enliven things in general. America alone is left out—or has been so far—and to the less expert there appears no insurmountable reason why it, also, should not have received some contingents of early human beings. Moreover, in the loose soil of the Southwest human artifacts and even human bones have time and again been found at depths, or in seeming associations, that strongly suggest considerable age.

The facts are that thus far in no case in either of the Americas have the caves or deposits yielded any skull or skeleton that could not be attributed to the Indian. The Indian cannot be regarded as an ancient form of man, and the cultural remains in the Americas are invariably such as in the Old World would have to be associated with the neolithic period, which was quite recent. Such extinct animals as those whose bones are being found in the same strata with the human remains in North or South America are all late forms and may have survived until relatively recent prehistoric times; and their association may in many cases be of secondary nature or quite accidental. Mineralization of the bones, finally, is a geophysical and geochemical phenomenon, with but little relation to the question of antiquity.

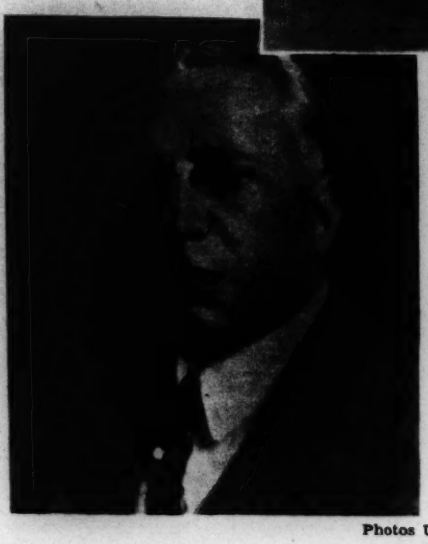
LIKE CHEERING ROMANS

Evidences suggesting a considerable antiquity of mankind in the New World keep cropping up, and each succeeding growth is harder to trample down. Some day, someone is going to uncover remains of ancient man in America, which everybody will have to accept. There is now, for example, what I consider to be the leading candidate for such honor—the Minnesota-man—who appears to have been a young lady who fell into a lake.

This discovery calls for consideration by a commission of impartial experts. It is no longer possible to discredit the geological antiquity of fossil American finds on the sole ground that they do not exhibit Neanderthaloid features, or other morphological characteristics unmet in the recent American Indian.

It is conceivable that we, like the cheering Romans who remained on the safe side of the Tiber, presently may be impelled to shout, "Back, Aleš! Back, Hrdlicka! Back ere the ruin fall!"

DR. ERNEST A. HOOTON,
Professor of Anthropology,
Harvard University



Photos University of Minnesota Press and © Harris & Ewing

TRIANGLE

Dr. Albert E. Jenks (Left), Believes That the "Minnesota Girl," as "Reconstructed" in the Above Drawing by Leonard Mason, of the St. Paul Institute, Was a Native of North America Some 20,000 Years Ago. Dr. Ales Hrdlicka (Right) Has His Doubts.

THE FIRST AMERICAN

My thesis is that the first American was a red man who came here, bringing with him the hunting equipment of Asia. The difference between my views and those who would endow the first American with geologic age becomes apparent when I put on the geologic screw and date the finds.

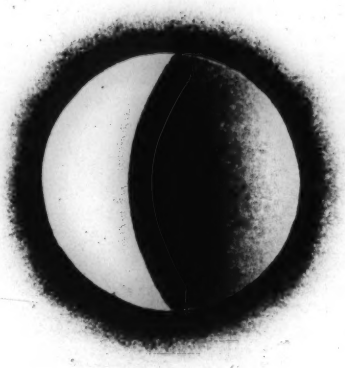
The trouble is that some investigators want 20,000 years in which to tell the history of mankind on this continent, when there are only 4000 available.

There is no good reason for supposing that men lived in northern Asia in the late Pleistocene. The ice had not yet retreated and the road to America was blocked. None of the old sites of primitive man in Asia reached very far north. And before any ice-free road to America can be sustained, it must be shown that habitations were erected. The road north and east was very long, and hard to follow.

HERBERT J. SPINDEN,
Curator of Primitive and Historical Art, the Brooklyn Museum.

DEPENDENCE

By the Man in the Moon



DID you ever ponder the word, dependence? I have, and I obtained much good from the meditation. I lost some silly notions that I once suffered.

As baccalaureate sermons floated up to me this year, I wished that I might talk to the youth of Earth about dependence. I jotted down a few observations under the title, "After Baccalaureate." I delivered it as the American hinterland passed before me. I soliloquized:

"Young men and women of Earth, you have studied and listened to many political definitions of independence, freedom and liberty. I wish to talk to you a moment about dependence, for only the right dependence can develop human lives of happiness and satisfaction.

"You who have graduated from institutions of higher learning are now undertaking a fuller preparation for life. Your first academic steps should have given you knowledge which will enable you to render capable judgment in the special activities that you will follow. You enter the freshman year in the School of Experience with free opportunities to partake of its continual learning and to increase your abilities to serve the needs of the world.

"You are not alone; back of you is the eternal Government of the universe. Keep this fact in mind constantly, alertly, confidently, yet humbly.

"The way to work with the full power of this Government supporting you is a simple way; it is to do that which is right; it is to be honest, unselfish, loving, kind, courageous, intelligent; it is to be manly or womanly.

"Realize your dependence upon this true Government. I wish that you might sit with me and watch the heavens in their tremendous activities—all in perfect order. I am thinking now of the gravitation which holds my Moon in its orbit, which keeps me from flying into space and which maintains the pattern of the universe. I am thinking of how much you and I depend upon sunlight, air, water, crops, natural laws and forces and effects. I wonder if we appreciate how indebted we are for everything we have—for everything we are.

"You folks who live in world democracies are, or should be, grateful for your civil and political freedom—for what you call individual liberty. You should protect this social independence by keeping watchful and impervious to the specious promises of those who would make men and women mere machines in an economy of massed human will or the fearful servants of a selfish dictator. You will not be misled if you realize that man is an individual being dependent on the Principle governing the universe and that true liberty is that which is mutually founded on this fact.

"Emerson once spoke of the 'largest liberty compatible with the liberty of every other man.' Each of you, as an individual, should uphold this kind of liberty, which may well be defined as the intelligent interdependence of mankind in fulfilling the Law of the Creator. This liberty is never license to live selfishly, arrogantly or wantonly; it is the freedom of Right. This liberty demands that you and your neighbors exemplify the Golden Rule.

"Let us consider the Golden Rule. It is an effect—not a cause. It is the natural outcome of human obedience to the divine Government of the universe. It will never flower with a people who attempt to use it in selfish getting. It is only born to those who live to distribute good—the givers—for these alone are sincere in their doing for their fellow men.

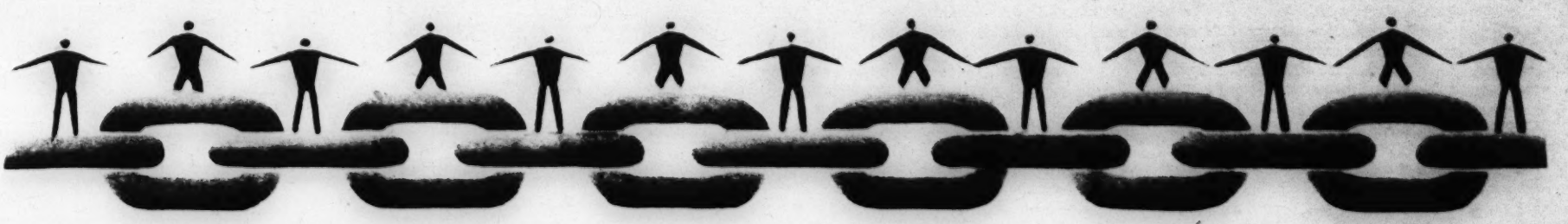
"Whether you have been trained for business or for one of the professions, your worth to the world and to yourselves is largely measured by your awareness and utilization of spiritual facts—those real facts of the universe which make the Golden Rule an irresistible basis for judgment. There is nothing abstruse or impractical about these simple facts. Each of you has them as cornerstones of conscience. You name them intelligence, perfection, righteousness, love.

"It is far easier to do right than it is to do wrong. Conscience and statute law combine against the evil doer to make his way both unhappy and dangerous. Right is natural; nothing can withstand it. This is no mere platitude; it is universal law.

"Each of you is a lamp radiating the life of this Government. If you set selfish barriers before you, your illumination will be relatively eclipsed to your neighbors about the earth. Your intelligence—and that is you—needs to be a light as impartial in its bestowals as the sun.

"You young people can only be truly successful and joyful in life by letting your lights shine for the good of your whole world. As you do this, your respective abilities will increase continuously and your circumfusion of good will surround you with a richer and richer universe. As you do this, you will be effective leaven for prosperity and peace.

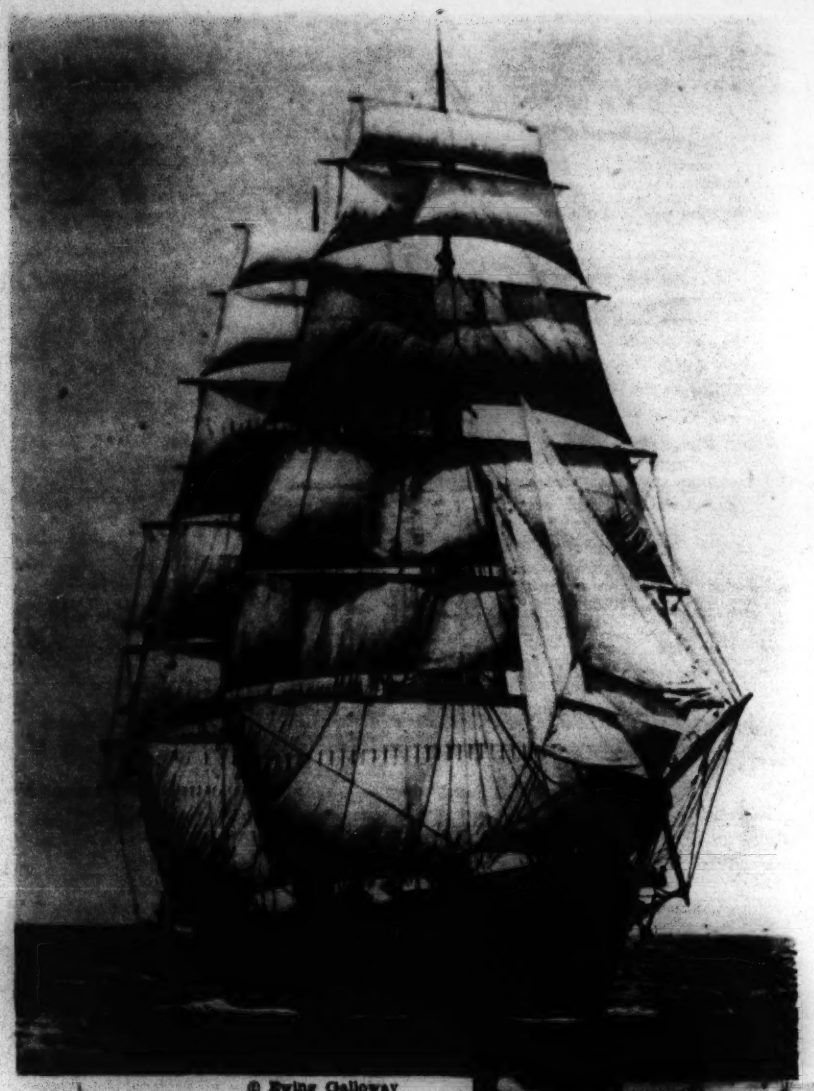
"You students of the Infinite will be such intelligent givers as you understand your dependence upon the one, supreme, creative Mind which you and your universe express. I see an awakening among you earth folks. I see you living ever in greater mental measure as understanding develops. I see you casting aside limitations of age and environment and, individually and collectively, increasing your abilities and their services."



Ships for Trade or

Sleek Liners and Busy Freighters Are Potential Fighti
Designed to Permit Conversion to Belligerent Uses,

By Roy L. Pep



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UNDER FULL SAIL

The American Merchant Marine Has a Glorious Tradition, Dating From Before the Days of the Clipper Ships. Above Is an Old Square Rigger, the Benjamin F. Packard, Built at Bath, Maine, in 1883, a Ship Which Sailed Around the Horn Many Times

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REQUEST to Congress on June 8, asking it to appropriate a total of $160,000,000 to rebuild the American merchant marine through direct subsidies under the supervision of the Maritime Commission, marks the first active step toward the application of the construction subsidy clauses of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. The total appropriation would be sufficient to assist in the construction of ninety-five new vessels of various types.

The question arises, however, as to whether that appropriation, if granted, would become a mere "blind" for increasing the naval power of the United States. If so, it would be in step with the practices of many nations which are subsidizing, not merely the construction of merchant ships, although that is the ostensible purpose, but really are helping to build vessels which, in time of need, can be converted quickly into ships of war. This has been true, with only one exception, in recent years.

The Nieuw Amsterdam, 33,000-ton flagship of the Holland-America Line, sliding down the ways at Rotterdam on April 10, meant more to the world than the launching of another queen of the seas. She is said to be the first major passenger vessel of any nation to enter the water in many a decade that does not hide within her steel hull the makings of a first-class armed cruiser, aircraft carrier, troop transport, hospital ship or naval auxiliary. Say her builders, "She is being built entirely for the comfort of passengers on their peaceful occasions."

* * *

Dramatically, the Nieuw Amsterdam points the way to a policy other nations do not choose to follow. The United States and nearly every country of importance regards a new merchant vessel as a possible naval ship. In Washington, as in European official quarters, a watchful naval bureau of design casts an appraising eye over the plans of a proposed vessel, whose builders seek construction subsidies. The naval authorities suggest the inclusion of small details, minor changes in the design to pave the way for conversion of the ship to naval use in time of war. For the cost of including these little details, the government pays outright in addition to the usual construction and operating subsidies.

A "SHIP OF PEACE" TAKES THE WATER © By Polygoon, from Wide World

Although the Merchant Ships of Most Countries Are Officially Regarded as Their Navy's "Second Line of Defense," and Receive Government Subsidies to Pay for Structural Work Making Them Potential Warcraft, the Nieuw Amsterdam Is an Exception. Launched at Rotterdam Last April, as Shown Above, She Is Declared to Be the First Major Passenger Vessel of Any Nation to Be Built for Many a Decade Without Provision for Conversion to War Uses

The four passenger-cargo vessels of the Exochorda class, newest additions to American Export Line's Mediterranean service, are believed to be ideal for instant conversion. They are reputed to have sides so built that light armor can be easily attached.

A number of nations have outstripped the United States in the extent to which they have applied the conversion scheme. Airplane catapults have been provided occasionally, as formerly on the Europa. Excessive speed, beyond economical peacetime needs, may be included, as in the new fleet of 19-knot Japanese freighters. A comparison of the profiles of the great 27-to-30-knot super-liners built since 1928 has suggested to many observers that their magnificent sweep of decks, bearing only such non-essential superstructure as may be readily removed, has been planned with an eye to conversion into airplane landing areas.

Lest we forget the important role played by merchant vessels in the World War, Captain Dudley W. Knox, U. S. N., retired, hastens to remind us that Great Britain fitted the Aquitania with six-inch guns and sailed her "forth as an armed cruiser within five days of the declaration of war in 1914." The Carmania—famed for the sinking of the German armed merchant vessel, Captain Trafalgar, in South Atlantic waters—"was at sea as a fully equipped armed cruiser within ten days of the outbreak of hostilities."

* * *

Naturally a liner turned into a light cruiser would be no match for a man-of-war. But this fact does not lessen the light cruiser's value for patrol purposes, blockade work, and many other uses. The usefulness of Britain's Tenth Cruiser Squadron, composed of twenty-five armed merchant ships, is engraved in the annals of the last war.

In the past our government has looked askance at outright gifts to shipowners—call them subsidies, subventions, or what you will. Other governments have not usually bothered to disguise the gifts as mail contracts as America has done, and even in the United States the policy is now a thing of the past.

Previously the favored method of encouraging American shipbuilding has been the extension of liberal credit to cover a substantial part of the cost of new vessels. Among the terms the government laid down in granting the credit was the stipulation that the design have the approval of the Navy Department to assure the usefulness of the vessel in time of war. The policy became law with the passage of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, known as the Jones-White Act. On paragraph "b", section 405, of Title IV, rests responsibility for the fitness of merchant vessels, built under the Act, for naval conversion:

> A vessel for the services of which a contract is entered into under authority of this title, and the construction of which is hereafter begun, shall be either (1) a vessel constructed according to plans and specifications approved by the Secretary of the Navy, with particular reference to economical conversion into an auxiliary naval vessel, or (2) a vessel which will be otherwise useful to the United States in time of national emergency.

The contract mentioned in the paragraph is an agreement for a loan by the government not exceeding 75 per cent of the cost of new privately owned passenger and cargo liners. To meet these loans the Act created a revolving fund that grew by a series of amendments until it totaled $250,000,000. Ship owners were granted twenty years in which to repay the loans. They paid interest at the rate prevailing on the day the loan was granted, and might, if lucky, pay as little as one-quarter of 1 per cent. In spite of this seeming generosity, approximately $40,000,000 of these loans was in arrears last year, when the loan method of subsidy was replaced by direct subsidy.

The Jones-White Act became parent to the greatest era of peacetime shipbuilding this country has ever witnessed. Notable among the vessels launched under the terms of the Act are the Manhattan and Washington, of the United States Lines; President Hoover and President Coolidge, of the Dollar Line; and the Mariposa, Monterey, Lurline group of the Matson Line. Add enough to bring the total to 56 ships—477,832 tons, costing $157,000,000—and you will have an idea of the impetus given to American shipbuilding.

The fondest dreams of the sponsors of the Act appeared to have been realized. But abuses developed in the operation of the measure, both with respect to the original loans and mail contracts to aid the operation and maintenance of the vessels. President Roosevelt in his first term applied the words "subterfuge" and "failure" to the "disguised subsidy" system. Pointing to subsidy abuses and excessive salaries, the President proposed ". . . the termination of existing ocean mail contracts as rapidly as possible," and advised Congress to "terminate the practice of lending government money for shipbuilding."

The result was the passage of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. Under

or Ships for War?

l Fighting Craft, for Merchant Vessels Have Long Been t Uses, With Government Subsidies Paying the Costs

by L. Pepperburg

this measure direct "construction-differential subsidies" and "operating-differential subsidies" entered the American scene for the first time. The two types of subsidy are expected to offset lower construction and operating costs existing abroad. The bill limits the construction differential which the government will pay, to not more than one-third of the cost of a proposed ship, but may in an unusual instance be increased to 50 per cent. The actual percentage will be fixed after a careful study of costs here and abroad by the Maritime Commission, which has taken the place of the United States Shipping Board. Operating subsidies will be determined by a similar method.

* * *

It is too soon after passage to know what effect the new policy will have, but it is interesting to note that the sections of the Jones-White Act calling for naval approval of new construction have been written into the new bill virtually unchanged.

The Netherlands sees fit to build merchant liners without a thought to their conversion in time of war, and seems to be able to operate her merchant marine without benefit of subsidy. A loan advanced by the Netherlands government to cover part of the cost of the Nieuw Amsterdam has already been repaid, out of profits from other ships now in service.

Persons interested in the limitation of armaments rather than the strengthening of military machines have been quick to grasp the importance of the merchant bottom as an auxiliary naval unit. Coincident with direct naval limitation, efforts have been made to limit the preparations for naval conversion that can be built into a merchant steamer. The question first arose at the Washington Disarmament Conference of 1922, the only conference to date that has reached the treaty stage.

The outcome of the conference was the treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. Article XIV of the treaty limited the armament of merchant ships:

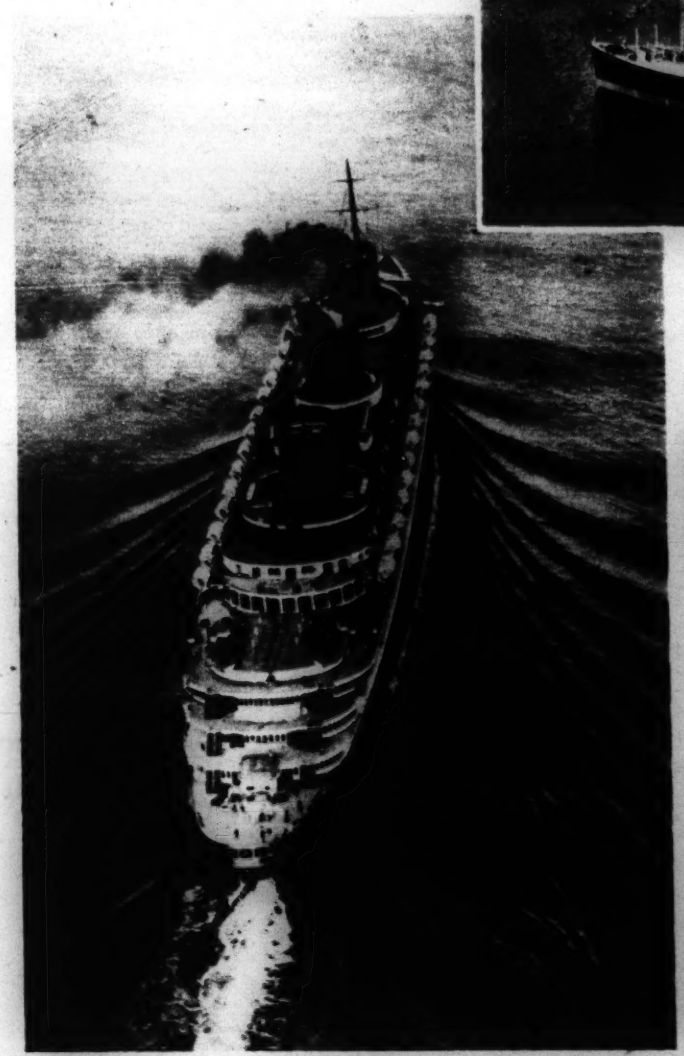
> No preparations shall be made in merchant ships in time of peace for the installation of warlike armaments for the purposes of converting such ships into vessels of war, other than the necessary stiffening of decks for the mounting of guns not exceeding six-inch (152 mm.) caliber.

* * *

Preparatory commissions, the advance guard of later conferences in 1930 and 1932, also included this paragraph in the rough drafts written for their conferences. Both meetings reached mutual disagreements and came to no decision. But expressions of approval or disapproval are on record. The Japanese delegation to the Preparatory Commission of 1930 gave its approval with noticeable hesitation and "reserved the right to raise the question of the limitation of aircraft equipment on merchant vessels, possibly at the conference itself."

The Soviet delegates, to the contrary, "emphasized the importance of laying down that *no* preparations shall be made in merchant ships with a view to converting such ships in wartime into fighting units." Spain echoed the suggestion of the Soviet group with the definite proposal that "Merchant vessels may not be strengthened for the purpose of being equipped with guns or other appliances enabling them to be used for war purposes." M. Nadolny, speaking for Germany, believed that his country "would, in particular, be glad if the Spanish proposal were accepted."

The only restriction on preparations in merchant ships to date, then, has been the clause in the 1922 treaty limiting preparations to those needed for the placing of six-inch guns. Even this clause is now a thing of the past, having expired, unsung, when the treaty became void.



FOR WAR OR PEACE?

Could Guns Be Mounted on the Stern of the Normandie (Left), or Funnels Moved to Make a Landing Deck for Planes? Are the Manhattan (Above) and the Recently Launched Enecherda (Below), Both Flying the United States Flag, Convertible to War Purposes on Short Notice?

Underwood & Underwood, Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc., and Courtesy of French Line

© Harris & Ewing

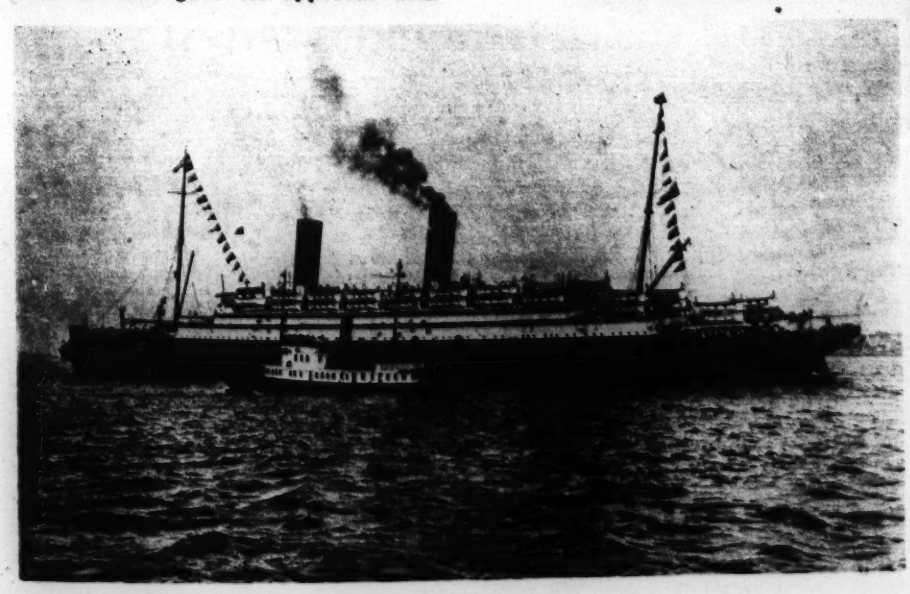
FOR AMERICAN ACTIVITY AT SEA

The Maritime Commission, Named to Direct the Administration of the Construction Subsidy Clauses in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, Is Shown at Its First Conference in Washington in April. Members Are, Left to Right, Thomas M. Woodward, Edward C. Moran, Jr., Joseph P. Kennedy, Chairman; Rear Admirals Henry A. Wiley and Emory S. Land

Ewing Galloway, Wide World

COMMERCE AS USUAL—IN PEACETIME

But the Carmania (Left), Ordinarily Engaged in Atlantic Passenger Service, Was at Sea as an Armed Cruiser Within 10 Days After War Broke Out in 1914. Could the American Liner or the Japanese Ships, Shown Above at the San Francisco Docks, Be Converted With Equal Speed?



Among the New Books

Bothwell Sympathetically Studied

Lord Bothwell and Mary Queen of Scots, by Robert Gore-Browne. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday. $4.

OF THE MAKING of books about Mary Stuart there is no end; and in most of them her third husband, James Hepburn, fourth Earl of Bothwell, plays his part. He was in the background of her life before he came disastrously into the foreground; and afterward, when the Queen was separated from him and presently in prison, the accusations brought against her were mixed up with the charges against him. Yet in almost all versions of the famous and turbulent story his part is a secondary one. Only the events of a few years of his life are generally known.

It was time that his biography should be written at full length; and this Mr. Gore-Browne has done, basing his book upon seven years of archivistic research. The story is told at a length that is perhaps unnecessary, and the style, with its imaginary conversations and thoughts, uncomfortably recalls the "fictionized" biographies popular some years ago; but these characteristics are on the surface only.

* * *

Beneath the surface there is serious history, and that history is set forth in a novel light. Bothwell for the first time becomes something of a hero rather than the villain of the piece. This interpretation involves some ingenious theories regarding three of the most debated points in the story of the Queen: the authenticity of the "Casket Letters," the guilty responsibility for the explosion in Kirk o' Fields, and the circumstances of Bothwell's abduction of Mary.

The book moves from the subject of the origin of Bothwell's family to his last terrible years in Denmark. Mr. Gore-Browne's thesis—which he supports with a vast amount of evidence—is that Bothwell was not the ruthless ruffian of history, tradition and romance but a person of sensibilities almost delicate, of great gifts in the sphere of action, and of surprising honesty where money was concerned, notwithstanding the fact that he was poor and that he lived in an age when treachery for the sake of gain was a commonplace of public life. Through most of his career his courage and loyalty were unquestioned. In the matter of sexual morality he was of his age and rank; and the celebrated affair with Anna Throndsen is the only one of his amours of consequence to Mr. Gore-Browne's interpretation of his character.

This brings us to the problem of the Casket Letters. Mr. Gore-Browne's theory is not absolutely novel, but it is worked out ingeniously and in much detail. He argues that the more significant among these documents are genuine letters, not forgeries except in part, but that they were written not by Queen Mary but by Anna Throndsen. Especially convincing are his demonstrations of the faulty French in the much discussed sonnets which it is difficult to attribute to Mary but easy to assign to a Scandinavian woman. His remark that when the word "subjects" (appropriate from Mary's pen but incomprehensible from Anna's) in one of the sonnets is omitted the meter of the line as corrected is acute.

He accepts the theory of a double-plot at Kirk o' Fields, one of which was abortive in which the unfortunate Darnley was involved, the other directed against Darnley. The central mystery of the famous affair has always been that Darnley's body, found in the garden, was unharmed by the terrific explosion. Mr. Gore-Browne's explanation is a triumph of ingenuity: in a word, it is that Darnley was slain in the garden by the Douglases as he fled in terror; that he fled because he knew of the presence of gunpowder in the cellar, and that Bothwell had fired the train when he guessed Darnley's own scheme. The unfortunate King-Consort fled to escape hoisting with his own petard—and fled into the trap of the Douglases. Just why and how they happened to be in the garden at that moment Mr. Gore-Browne does not make quite clear.

* * *

And what about the subsequent marriage to Bothwell, the occasion of such enormous scandal? Taking issue with a host of historians and writers of romance and drama, Mr. Gore-Browne does not believe that Mary was in love with him. In fact, she had rejected his advances. He resorted to the audacious abduction. Thereafter, partly because she was compromised, she married him. Mr. Gore-Browne interprets the story of Mary's surrender to the Lords and of Bothwell's escape from Scotland in a way far more creditable to him than in the version usually received as history. His subsequent years in Norway and Denmark, where he was at first reasonably well treated as a promising diplomatic pawn and afterward kept in close and hard imprisonment, form the subject of this biographer's most moving and dramatic pages.

The book is carefully but unobtrusively documented and interestingly illustrated.

S. C. C.

Delays and Consequences

Britain Faces Germany, by A. L. Kennedy. London: Cape. 5s. net.

MR. KENNEDY possesses that rare virtue among writers on political topics—an open mind. His book possesses another cardinal virtue: brevity. He goes straight to the point and brushes away side issues and irrelevancies. The real issue is one between Germany and Great Britain. France occupies a secondary position, and Britain cannot shirk her responsibility, as she has too often tried to do, by sheltering herself behind French objections. "We simply cannot afford to become slaves of the habit of waiting upon others before we can act."

* * *

The case against Germany's policy has been stated many times. Mr. Kennedy states it once more, dwelling on the aggressive quality of National Socialist policy, on glorification of warlike prowess, on divergences between what is preached at home and what is professed abroad. For the most part, his case is fairly put and well documented. One regrets only that so perspective a writer should here and there have fallen into vague generalizations about "a certain tendency to duplicity in the North German character" or Germany's "natal inferiority complex."

It is true that many of the characteristic symptoms of the National Socialist mentality were to be found in pre-war Germany. But most of these mental distortions of modern Germany can be traced, not to the hard, historical fact that Germany started on her career as a nation some centuries behind Great Britain and France, and that that career has been one long restless, uneasy rush to catch up ground which she feels herself to have lost. The Versailles Treaty and all that went after it aggravated intensely that sense of disparity which was a legacy from previous generations.

The case against British policy is stated by Mr. Kennedy with equal force. There were, no doubt, good intentions, but successive British Governments showed "a lamentable incapacity to speak frankly to Paris." The failure to deal in time, and in a spirit of sympathetic understanding, with reparations, with the proposed German-Austrian Customs Union, and finally with disarmament provides a heavy indictment of British policy.

* * *

Mr. Kennedy has made a brilliant analysis of the defects of Sir John Simon as a Foreign Secretary (while paying full tribute to his versatile ability in other fields). But truth compels the candid critic to add that, in this respect, no other British Foreign Secretary, before or after, did appreciably better. Through laziness, through excessive leniency to France, Great Britain refused to face the German problem, even while it was taking on the menacing shape in which it confronts Europe today.

In his concluding chapter Mr. Kennedy makes his concrete recommendations. We *must* have a settlement with Germany, and we shall have to pay for it more highly than we need have done if we had made a deal with the Weimar Republic. Mr. Kennedy would be prepared to offer territory in West Africa, not necessarily limited to Germany's former colonies there, on the understanding that Germany would renounce her claim to the return of East Africa and her colonies now in the hands of British Dominions. He would also recognize Germany's claim to the "economic direction" of central and southeastern Europe.

Whether one agree with Mr. Kennedy's program or not, one can only admire the courage and vigor of his exposition of it.

E. H. CARR

Austrian—American Doughboy

My War With the United States, by Ludwig Bemelmans. New York: The Viking Press. $2.50.

IN 1914 a sixteen-year-old boy from the Tyrol arrived in America. After a few years he enlisted in the United States Army, Unit N of the Field Hospital, first stationed at Fort Ontario, in Oswego. His experiences at that place, at Fort Porter in Buffalo, and at an officers' training camp near Atlanta, his mid-European impressions of army life in the United States, and his gleanings from trips taken on leave or as guard for released patients, form the basis of a book which he has called "My War With the United States."

The author and illustrator of this segment of autobiography is Ludwig Bemelmans, now well known as a writer and artist, with two quite charming children's books already to his credit and the stage decorations for "Noah," besides magazine work.

The book foreshadows its author's career in art, in its evidences of his native faculty for close observation and his deliberate development of that faculty. Here is record, in part, of the apprenticeship of a creative worker.

The book can also stand on the merits of its subject matter and the naïve but intelligent views of this young German-trained Austrian, who had imbibed something of a militaristic tradition before he came to America and found army life in the United States startlingly informal and democratic. Besides his background in a Tyrolese village he had had three not very happy years in a German boarding school. He takes pains to tell his readers that the chapters of the book are firsthand impressions, translations from the German diary that he kept during the time of his service in the United States Army.

The boy who wrote that diary was clearly sensitive and sympathetic, though as fond of horseplay as any of his fellows. He differed from them most in the Teutonic thoroughness with which he carried out his tasks, especially the self-imposed one of developing his capacity for exact mental pictures. His small attempts to apply what he thought was correct army discipline usually earned him nothing but a laugh. Once he mentions the "ever-present quiet humor" that he found in the army. That is precisely what the reader finds throughout his book and the drawings that illustrate it.

Proofs Within Categories

The Modern Mind, by Michael Roberts. London: Faber. 8s. 6d. net.

MR. MICHAEL ROBERTS, the young poet, mathematician and mountaineer, who is quietly building up a reputation in England, has now ventured into the field of philosophic speculation. The main argument of his book is that natural scientists on the one hand, and religious writers on the other, have wasted their time and their integrity by a sort of false courtesy each toward each. He says that the truths of religion can never be proved in terms of materialistic science; and that the conquests of science can never be forwarded by emotional excursions into the realm of faith. Neither encroaches on the other nor destroys the findings of the other. "To deduce the unreality or the uselessness of the imagination from the facts of physics is like deducing the nonexistence or the uselessness of Singapore by applying plane geometry to observations made on Salisbury Plain."

His book is full of vivid and pictorial parallels like that. He sees the beginning of this cardinal error in European culture as being due to the restriction put upon language by the Royal Society in the seventeenth century, and the materialistic reasoning of such influential men as Hobbes, Locke and Hume. When English was made a more scientific language, some of its scope was lost. Speech is an instrument of thought, but, like any other instrument, it influences the user, and some of the popularity of Hobbesian materialism is due to the fact that, to a large extent, the English of ordinary speech is now the plain, unpoetic language at which Hobbes was aiming.

Mrs. Delafield's Latest

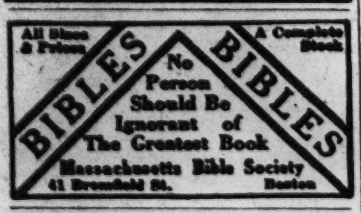
Nothing Is Safe, by E. M. Delafield. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d. New York: Harper. $2.50.

MISS DELAFIELD'S numerous admirers will always welcome a new book by her. In "Nothing Is Safe" she has used for copy a modern "problem" situation. She has refrained wisely from attempting to provide solutions, but, on the other hand, having embarked on this type of story, she has not, I think, gone far enough in examining the contributing causes.

How far can the delicate borders of artistic discipline be stretched to state a case? Miss Delafield has tried to solve this difficulty by presenting the problem—that of the feeling of insecurity endured by the children of divorced persons—objectively. Criticism is conveyed through the bewilderment and unhappiness of the children. This is well done.

The only objection is that Terry, the older of the two children, was apparently no more secure in his first home than he was after his parents had separated. This is indicated by Miss Delafield but she neglects this as a factor in the story. She avoids putting the question, "Would it have been any better for the child had the parents remained together?"

This is the fundamental criticism of a story which is, nevertheless, gracefully told, which has humor, lightness and good, if not profound, characterization.



Log of the Nanda Devi Climb

The Ascent of Nanda Devi, by H. W. Tilman. Cambridge University Press. 12s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

IN CLIMBING the 25,645 feet of Nanda Devi, Mr. H. W. Tilman and his party did not reach the loftiest point ever attained by mountaineers. One member of his band, Mr. N. E. Odell, had previously ascended Everest to a height of 27,000 feet, while Mallory and Irvine, when last seen on that mountain, were only a couple of hundred yards short of the 29,000-foot mark, and seemed to be still going strong. Nevertheless, Mr. Tilman can claim to have established a world's record, for Nanda Devi is certainly the highest peak that has yet been conquered by man.

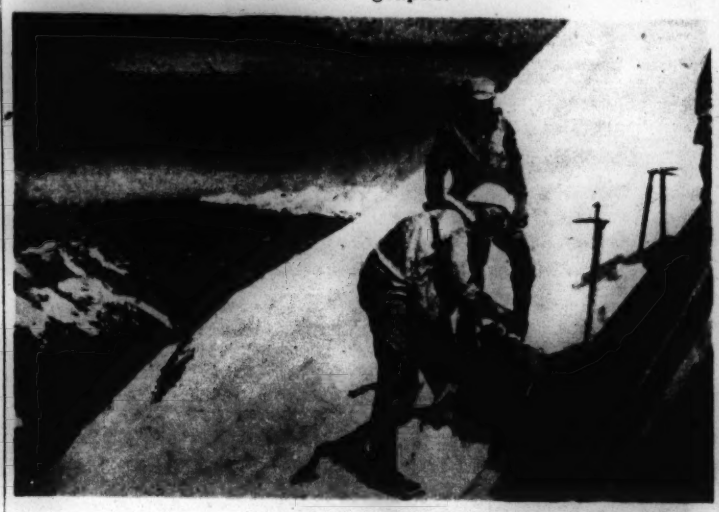
The happy ending of the expedition was not apparent in its beginnings, which were full of tiresome disappointments, some of which, however, had their share in the ultimate victory. Had Mr. Tilman been able to get permission to attempt the conquest of Kanchenjunga, which is 2500 feet higher than Nanda Devi, the lesser mountain would not have been attempted.

No official difficulties were put in the way of an attack on Nanda Devi, but many other troubles quickly presented themselves. The best of the skilled and determined porters had been skimmed off by an Everest expedition, but finally a band of helpers was rounded in which stood up well to the dangers and hardships of the actual climb.

Only two of the climbers had ever been higher than 17,300 feet, and this fact did not lessen the obvious difficulties of the ascent. These were plain for anyone to see. Nanda Devi is surrounded by a ring of mountains 70 miles long, of which 12 are known to be over 21,000 feet. Only in one place does this barrier descend lower than 18,000 feet. Here the Rishi Ganga River, which rises at the foot of Nanda Devi, and is the sole drainage for 250 square miles of snow and ice, cuts for itself what Mr. Hugh Ruttledge, the Everest climber, calls "one of the most terrific gorges" in the world.

In spite of the difficulties confronting them, Mr. Tilman's party got to the top of Nanda Devi without serious threat of disaster, though vagaries of the hypsometer caused considerable annoyance when a height of 21,000 feet had been reached. This involved instrument on one occasion assured the climbers, who had been laboriously making headway in what they fancied was an upward direction, that they had really been going down hill.

When the mountaineers at last set their foot upon its peak their sense of triumph was oddly subdued. They almost regretted that the great mountain had been conquered. This regret will not be shared by Mr. Tilman's readers, for the expedition has led to a vivid book, which is enriched by several magnificent photographs.



Wide World

Loading Up at Camp IV (21,800 ft.), Kedarnath Peaks Beyond. Illustration From "The Ascent of Nanda Devi"

Jan Christiaan Smuts

Grey Steel—J. C. Smuts, by H. C. Armstrong. London: Arthur Barker. 9s.

HOW FEW of the great figures of the World War have come unscathed out of the fire of post-war criticism! In the vanguard of the select few are Marshal Foch, Lawrence of Arabia and Jan Christiaan Smuts. General Smuts is unquestionably one of the great men of the century. The major part he played in welding the English and Dutch of South Africa into a united nation and a loyal Dominion of the British Empire would alone have secured him a niche in history. But, in addition, he has earned an even greater reputation for statesmanship in Europe.

The book offers a well-balanced account of a full and intensely interesting life. It is entertainingly written, except for occasional lapses into "superlative" passages. General Smuts is kept in the center of the picture. The author has conscientiously studied his subject. It is not an authorized biography. On the jacket the publishers say: "It is frank — too frank, perhaps, for some of Smuts' admirers." It certainly plays up Smuts' arrogance and unsociability with colleagues and even with friends among his own people, his resentment of criticism, his boredom with administrative detail and his slapdash methods on occasions.

Some of the General's greatest admirers will doubtless claim this picture to be an exaggeration. But taking the book as a whole, these shortcomings seem rather to emphasize the greatness of the man. Why is he so universally admired outside his own country and yet has been to some extent distrusted in South Africa? In explanation, Captain Armstrong shows him hampered at home in his big ideas by details of domestic politics, while in Europe he stands outside them.

One of the best parts of the book is the description of Smuts' fine friendship with Botha. There is a lot of ground to be covered in some 400 pages, but a feature of Captain Armstrong's writing is the strength of his most compressed passages. A short chapter at the end of the book describes how General Smuts had to make the most difficult decision of his life—that of co-operation with his old enemy, General Hertzog.

"He (Smuts) was convinced that he could break the Government (Hertzog's), go to the country, and come back with a big majority to be Prime Minister for at least five years. It meant for him the end of this stagnation of his life, of useless opposition. It meant power and the work that was his life-blood. . . .

"'What is best for South Africa?' Botha would have asked. . . .

"He (Smuts) made his decision. He renounced his pride, his arrogant contempt for the little men with whom he must work, his personal interests, his desire and his whole instinct to fight and win power and to rule; and he held out the hand of friendship to Hertzog, who grasped it.

"At the general election in the spring of 1933 they swept the country. . . .

"And by that Act of Renunciation, Jan Christiaan Smuts broke faith with his interests and his instincts and kept faith with his ideal." P. L.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Changing Man: The Education System of the U. S. S. R., by Beatrice King (Viking, $2.75). An intelligent and complete report on the theory and practice of Soviet education by a Russian-speaking Englishwoman.

House-Flags and Funnels of British and Foreign Shipping Companies, drawn and edited by Pay-Lieut. E. C. Talbot-Booth, R. N. R. (Appleton-Century, $2.50). Lists color characteristics of principal shipping lines of maritime nations with identifying profiles of steamers and hull markings.

As of the Gods, by Rollo Walter Brown (Appleton-Century, $2). A novel which examines the question of man's future existence as Giles Dabney, central figure of former novels, struggles with the problem at the zenith of his life.

Talcot Williams, by Elisabeth Dunbar (Stechert). A detailed and appreciative biography of the director of the Columbia University School of Journalism, designed as a memorial among friends rather than for the casual reader.

The World Around Us, by Paul Karlson (Simon & Schuster, $3) is a modern simplified guide to the science of physics, written as though the author were talking to a young friend with practically no previous study of mathematical or scientific theory.

Fremont Older, by Evelyn Wells (Appleton-Century, $3) is a purple biography of a yellow journalist—the story of a crusading Hearst editor who understood the power but not the responsibility of the press.

Streamlines, by Christopher Morley (Doubleday, Doran, $2.50). Essays in which this browser in bypaths of literature and connoisseur of erudite quiddities turns his satiric and scholarly eye on the Machine Age.

Every Day But Sunday, by Jennie F. Copeland (Brattleboro, Vt.: Stephen Daye Press, $2.50). A detailed history of industrial developments in the typical New England manufacturing town of Mansfield, Massachusetts.

Seven Years' Harvest, by Henry Seidel Canby (Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50). Analyses and evaluations of contemporary literature, chiefly American.

The Amateur Seaman, by H. S. Smith (Dodge, $2.50). A yachtsman's handbook on small-boat sailing, profusely documented and diagramed.

Early Political Verse

Our Rude Forefathers: American Political Verse, 1783-1788, by Louie M. Miner. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The Torch Press. $3.

WHEN THE POETS and poetasters of the newly liberated American colonies turned their talents to one side or the other of every question which agitated the harassed and ill-assorted commonwealths, they were merely following the century-old precedent of their English forebears, and (as Louie M. Miner points out in the Introduction to his "Our Rude Forefathers") maintaining a program which had been used to considerable effect by both Patriots and Loyalists during the trying times of the Revolution itself. The outstanding earlier piece was, of course, Trumbull's "M'Fingal," although Philip Freneau's gift for satire gave birth to much that was stinging and bitter along with his idealistic visions of the country yet to be.

With the treaty of peace the States were left facing many almost insurmountable obstacles, each of which was attacked in verse from different points of view even before it reached the council hall or the bar of justice. Poets helped defeat John Jay's proposed commercial treaty with Spain, they swelled the tide of American westward migration, and the growing determination to make the inland valleys American. They helped maintain good will with France, they stirred up resentment against the Order in Council and helped drive British merchants out of America. They besought a unified trade policy among the States and they aroused public feeling against the Algerian pirates.

* * *

Tories came in for much hard treatment from the poets, and they were unable to reply because the columns of the papers were generally closed to them. Yet there are good examples of the plaints of Loyalists who had withdrawn to the unsympathetic climate of Nova Scotia. Problems of the clergy — especially the oath to the King—were fought out in verse, as was also the proposal of Congress to pension officers of the Revolutionary Army or to give them a "commutation" (the bonus of 1783), and the bitterness of the poets caused the tenets of the Cincinnati to be greatly modified.

No doubt the frenzied outbursts of verse called forth by the economic distress, the resistance to mortgage foreclosure (by no means an invention of the twentieth century), unfair practices of lawyers, and the vital question of inflation, helped materially to determine national and local policy. The rioting in New England called forth in 1786-1787 the most important of all these efforts, "The Anarchiad, a Poem on the Restoration of Chaos and Substantial Night," by the Hartford Group, Trumbull, Humphreys and Hopkins.

Every state had to face the supreme question of ratification of the Constitution, and 1788 brought forth an immense amount of verse pro and con, the supporters gradually silencing their opponents, and after ratification was assured, bursting forth in a grand chorus, "The Willing Song."

* * *

The verse runs the gamut from doggerel to heroic couplets, from the formless to the highly polished. It bristles with classical allusions, quips and allegory. Little of it is true poetry, but a great deal is packed with common sense and Yankee shrewdness. Nearly all is anonymous.

Dr. Miner had intended to edit the whole body of this verse, but its vast amount caused him to use it merely as a point of departure for the study of the underlying political events. His work is substantial, well organized and equipped with references. General readers will find it rather heavy going, but students will derive from it a fine insight into the social and political life of a crucial period in American history. K. C. K.

The Macmillan Company is the American publisher of "What Is Ahead of Us?" written by G. D. H. Cole, Sidney Webb, Wickham Steed, Sir Arthur Salter, Prof. P. M. S. Blackett, F. R. S., and Prof. Lancelot Hogben. The English edition (Allen & Unwin) was reviewed in the Monitor on April 19.

"Cradle of Life," by Louis Adamic reviewed in these columns on Oct. 14, 1936, has recently been published in England by Gollancz. (8s. 6d. net.)

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper

Cape Cod Nostalgia

CAPE COD has been called Little England, and it is a good metaphor.

At first glance there seems nothing to do but eat and swim, and yet even this seems to offer illimitable variety.

There is the old mill tea house in Sandwich, with its painted iron tables on the edge of the mill pond and the ducks waddling up for crumbs. The roar of the water wheel is a pleasant sound and there's a vista across the smooth pond through willow trees on the far side to the oldest house on Cape Cod, salt-box roof and dark shingles. Above the tree tops to the left rises the white Christopher Wren steeple. A little way along on the north shore stretch the high Barnstable dunes, and far out on the very tip end is a tiny village.

* * *

To the south in Falmouth is the Sandwichman, where you can have your choice of 50-odd sandwiches, and what is more exciting, see them made on the counter before you. Craigville Beach, just beyond Hyannisport, is the place to sport fashionable bathing suits. On Bass River, a little way beyond, is Crosse's Fish Bar, where one can sit up on stools and see them haul lobsters out of the river and through the back door.

Swim in the surf by the coast guard station at Nauset and watch the colors changing through the spray and the liners passing out to sea. Or, farther up the shore, have a picnic high on the bluffs at wild Cahoon's Hollow, while the breakers roll in in the moonlight far below. Swim beyond the sound flat at Dennis near the picturesque weirs.

There are many who will demand more violent activities—sailing, tennis, golf—or antique and historical-interest hunting. These are to be had at all the resort towns. The Eastward Ho golf course at Chatham is one of the trickiest in the United States. There is racing that will test the best sailors at Wianno and Hyannisport. At the country clubs are tournaments and bridge and dancing.

* * *

Antiques abound to the right and left of you, under and around you. Some of them are beautiful; some only trash. The old sea captains' houses in Brewster, with their widow's walks on the rooftops, their bright gardens and intricate doorways, the Quaker graveyard at South Yarmouth, with its little meeting house, the back road running along Bass River, with the revolutionary cottage at the corner, the village square at Falmouth and the library at Hyannis: these are real antiques filled with the charming quality of old Cape Cod.

For vacationists who demand further amusement are the theaters at Dennis, Falmouth and Provincetown. Movies everywhere, climaxed by the luxurious Cape Cinema at Dennis, with its Rockwell Kent ceiling. There are numerous other gay spots here and there, and the best quality New York shops at Hyannis and Falmouth.

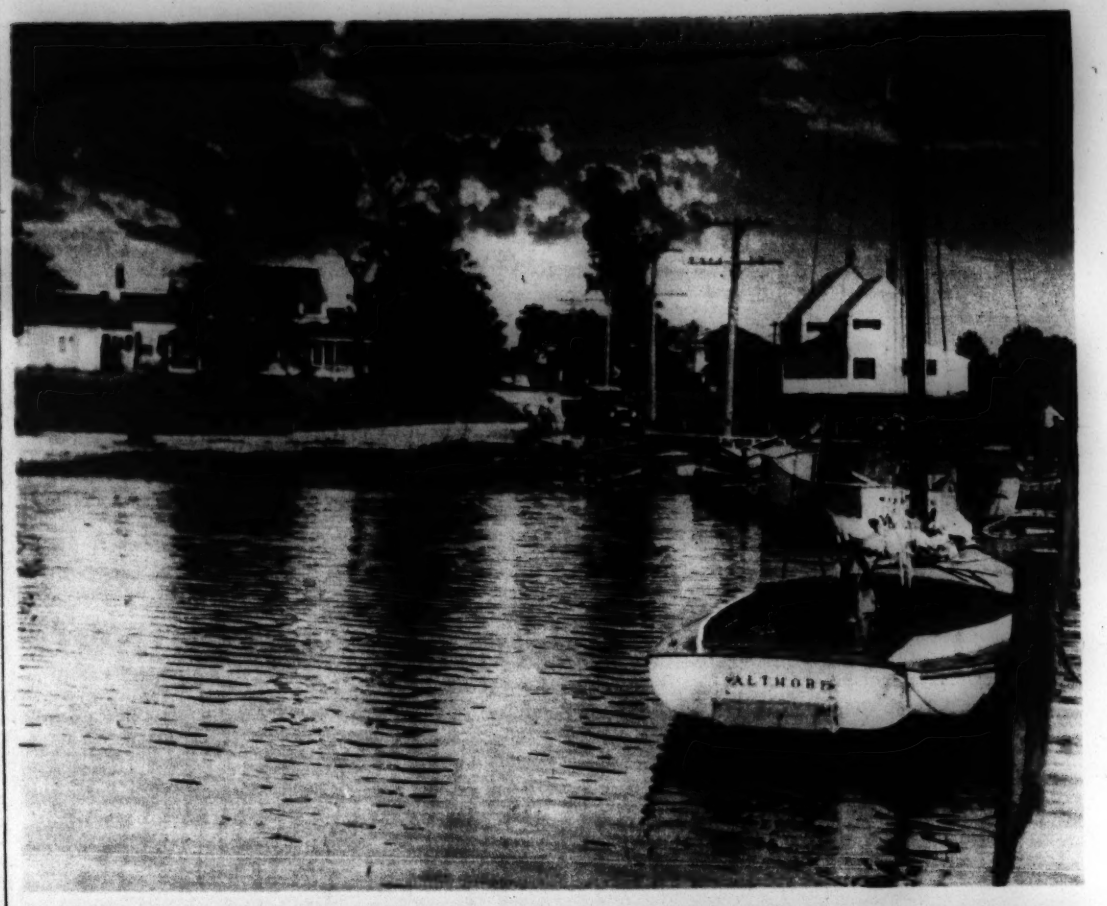
Climbing the monument at Provincetown and walking through the artist-lined streets to eat on the piers don't mean you have seen Cape Cod. Have you climbed the tower on the hill behind Dennis and looked for miles over the treetops? Have you seen the fishing fleets coming into the little out-of-the-way harbors on the north shore?

* * *

Go down the cross Cape road near Dennis that passes the old mill and walk upstream. It will lead you to a chain of lakes; wooded and remote from bustling tourists. You can lie for hours on the side of a hill with stone fences running down to the water, listening to the chattering red-winged blackbirds and watching the moving rushes. On Pleasant Lake, near Harwich, the largest of them all, are canoe trips or sailing. On the wild Pompanesset shore below Wianno tall pine trees come to the edge of the low bluff, unbroken by front yards or gardens, and the beach curves for miles, smooth and deserted. You can camp there with your boat drawn up on the sand, and imagine yourself the most undisturbed of Robinson Crusoes.

Cape Cod is a paradox. To know it is to admit its never-ending quality of surprise. You must welcome with equal pleasure low mists and glittering ocean, love the countryside for subtle touches of bayberry and yellow heather, white beach plum blossoms and yellow autumn rushes. And those who have felt this charm go back year after year.

B. H.



Gauged by a Whistle

It was the whistle on a locomotive that determined the width of a standard gauge railroad track, back in the days when the great "Iron Horse" had so much to do with the winning of the West. Difficulties were being experienced by the variety of width of the tracks of different railroads. Some were broad gauge, others were narrow gauge. Three rails were laid on the ties in certain cases, to accommodate trains of two gauges. To end the confusion, a western legislator introduced a bill fixing standard gauge as the width of a certain new locomotive whose whistle had impressed the solon. The wheels of this locomotive were set four feet, 10 inches apart.

Photos by Blackington Service, W. Jordan

BY LAND, SEA, AND AIR

A Corner of Harwichport Harbor, Typical of Cape Cod Waterfront Scenes, Appears at the Top of the Page. Famed Provincetown, Hugging the Inner Shore of the Cape, Toward Its Extremity, Is Photographed From the Air, Looking Across to the Open Atlantic on the Far Side. Below Is a Glimpse of Popponesett Beach

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Readers are invited to comment upon articles in the Magazine Section. Letters of 150 words or less will allow space for numerous and varied communications. On occasion longer letters, in full or in the form of extracts, will also find a place.

Community Activities . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have come across your issue of June 23 and was interested in the article on community activities.

The first time I heard community singing was in Auckland, New Zealand, some 12 years ago. A large lecture hall was open free of charge between 12 and 2 o'clock each day. Someone who understood the singing of folk songs, hymns and indeed songs of all sorts, stood up on a large platform at the end with a tuning fork and conducted the singing which was entered into with the greatest possible zest by crowds of young men and women free of their shops and business offices during their lunch time. There was a large artificial clock face hung up at the back of the platform which someone set right every five minutes so that the young people—and there were old as well as young—knew when it was time for them to be going. I never heard such an imposing volume of plain song.

Another article referred to the wearing of masks. I once watched the male dancers at a Rajah's Court in Java practicing their stately dances (this was a special favor as the performance was not open to the public). It was noticeable that when these men took off their masks after the practice was over, their faces wore a marked resemblance to the features of the masks.

ELINOR MORDAUNT, F. R. G. S.
London, England.

Today's Contributors . .

THE LEADING article this week, about the restoration of the so-called "dust bowl" to fertility and productivity, is by JOHN COLLINS, a member of the editorial staff of the Kansas City Star, and a man who knows the area of which he writes.

With thousands of persons traveling during the summer months, and many of them enjoying the luxuries of modern ocean travel, it may come as a surprise to learn that the ships they have used are potential war vessels, as brought out by ROY L. PEPPERBURG. Mr. Pepperburg is a free-lance writer who lives in New York City.

Conditions in Greece are outlined by V. M. MIRAKENTZ, who is the Monitor's correspondent in Athens.

In an amiable anthropological difference of opinion, DR. ALBERT E. JENKS and DR. ALES HRDLICKA discuss the implications of the discovery of the "Minnesota-Man" as helping to determine the time when humans appeared in North America. Dr. Jenks is chairman of the department of anthropology at the University of Minnesota, has directed expeditions in many parts of the world, and is associate editor of the American Journal of Physical Anthropology. Dr. Hrdlička, who came to the United States as a youth from his native Bohemia, has been associated with the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and the National Museum of Anthropology, Washington. With the latter museum since 1898, for many years he has been its curator and director of numerous expeditions. He founded and is editor of the American Journal of Physical Anthropology, of which Dr. Jenks is associate editor. Both men have written books and articles upon anthropological and ethnological topics.

The other writers this week are old friends to readers of the Magazine Section. PHYLLIS M. LOVELL is a member of the Monitor's London editorial staff, and has written numerous articles about European women. TULLY NETTLETON is attached to the Washington staff of the Monitor, as an editorial writer and contributor to the Magazine. HARRY V. ROFF is a resident of Rochester, New York, and has written other Magazine editorials.

Flowers in Berne –

"Berne in flowers" is the motto of Switzerland's capital for the summer season 1937. Extensive preparations were made for the execution of a program which was to include a systematic floral adornment of this old city, and a variety of artistic presentations. With the co-operation of its citizens Berne was to appear in a veritable bower of blossoms from June until September. All first-story window sills, all balconies and oriels facing streets have made their display of blossoms after a uniform plan; one street resplendent in white, another in red, a third in mixed hues, etc. The sections comprised in this floral program include the arcaded streets in the center of the town, main thoroughfares, as well as side streets, also all roads of approach in the outer quarters, and as many side streets as possible there. The city attended to an artistic decoration with flowers in all open squares and the many medieval fountain statues.

Plans are that this initial venture be the beginning of a permanent and characteristic attraction.

In connection with this program of flowers Berne planned open-air presentations on Münster Square, also flower festivals and presentations in the Rosengarten.

By Air, From Liverpool

At a recent luncheon given by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool, England, it was stated that, just as in 1840 Samuel Cunard sent the first steamboat from Liverpool to Boston, so 1940 might well see the beginning of a regular flying-boat service from Liverpool across the Atlantic, thus restoring to Liverpool some of the passenger traffic which had been lost to Southampton.

Liverpool's new airport now has a vast frontage along the River Mersey, an excellent base for long-distance air traffic, and Liverpool has the advantage of being 200 miles nearer America than any other airport in Great Britain. Captain Andrews, M. C., chief executive officer in charge, Speke Airport, said that Liverpool was the only European airport in full commission 365 days every year; no matter how heavy the rainfall might be, an efficient drainage system kept the surface dry, all water flowing immediately into the River Mersey.

The Castle of Mir, in Eastern Poland, a Landmark Familiar to Philatelists, Is Being Restored. A Reproduction on One of Poland's Postage Stamps Appears Above Several Times Original Size

Roaring Sands

SOUTH AFRICA HAS an area of roaring sands which is one of the most remarkable in the world. This area is on a farm, Witsands, near the southeastern border of the Kalahari. There a patch of whitish dunes about a mile wide and six miles long stands out above the surrounding desert so that it is clearly visible from an airplane 80 miles away and 2000 feet up.

These roaring sands were recently visited by Mr. A. D. Lewis, director of irrigation in the Union.

The sound of people sliding down the 100-foot slope which borders this area was clearly heard 600 yards away. Even when a dog ran across the dunes a rumbling sound could be heard.

The sands roared at every footstep. If a finger was pushed gently into them the sands snored; they snored again an octave higher when the finger was withdrawn; and if a hole were scraped in the side of a dune the sound of sand falling into it, at a speed of half a foot per second, produced a humming like an airplane in steady flight.

Mr. Lewis and his assistants carried out extensive experiments both in the Kalahari and in laboratories in Pretoria to determine the cause of the noise. They found that the roaring dunes were composed of quartz grains which were nearly all of a uniform size. This meant that there was little fine material to retain what moisture there was in the Kalahari, and dryness, it became apparent, was an essential factor in the production of the roar.

The transference of the sand to a moister climate, such as that at Pretoria, and the handling of it destroyed the roar. But they found that it could be restored by heating the sand in an oven. The roar disappeared again within a few minutes unless the sand were kept in airtight containers.

Samples of the sand, sealed in glass jars, were shown to members of the Geographical Society, who satisfied themselves about the noise, felt the vibrations as the sand was poured through an hourglass made by joining two fruit jars together, and heard the hum, like that of a trolley bus when accelerating, as the sand was poured through this glass.

Brazilian Ship Tonnage

The Brazilian merchant marine is composed of 256 steamships of 428,589 gross tons, 27 motorships of 46,709 tons and 13 sailing vessels of 3343 tons, according to 1936 figures.

Stamp Castle

THE FINE RUINED CASTLE of Mir in eastern Poland, known to people in many parts of the world through its reproduction on the 30 groszy Polish stamp, is being restored.

The entire work is being carried out by the owner and three or four workers from the village. The owner, who in his earlier days traveled all over the world, now makes his home in a tiny corner of his ruin. He is his own architect, decorator, furniture designer and foreman. All the woodwork and most of the furniture is made in an improvised workshop in one of the towers.

* * *

Mir is an impressive square building with a tower at each corner and one over the gateway. Inside is a courtyard. The whole castle, standing in the stoneless plain of northern Europe, is built of brick, weathered by 500 years of sun and rain to a beautiful mulberry color. Towers and walls are mirrored in the water of a one-time moat.

Before the World War the owners lived near by. This house was destroyed by the Bolsheviks. The present owner, faced with two ruined dwellings, decided to restore the old castle.

Externally, the appearance of the castle has so far been little changed. The approach has lost its moss, the ivy that once hung in thick mats over the gateway has been removed, and the ruined courtyard wakened to a new life. Decay has been restrained. The most important changes have been made within.

* * *

Beds, with heavy, square trellis-work ends topped by round bars, recall Chinese Chippendale. Wooden chairs in the dining hall recall the period of Louis XIII. All have been made of stained or painted pine wood. Home-produced linen, some of it hand printed, makes effective curtains and hangings.

M. B. W.

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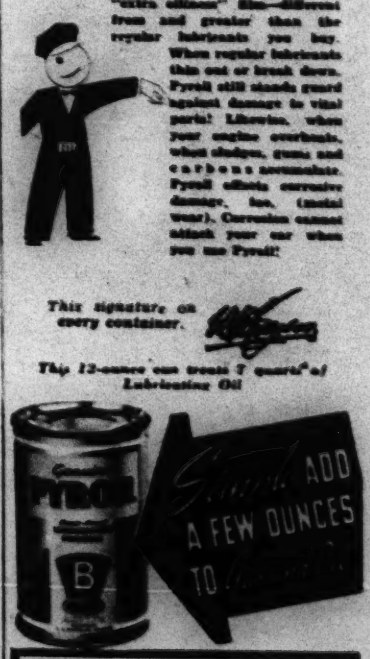
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. . The First American?

(Continued from Page 6)

of anything like a modern human burial is not entertainable.

The supposition is that the young woman was drowned in glacial Lake Pelican about one half mile from the foot of the glacier, having fallen from a water craft or through the ice.

The stature of the "Minnesota girl," as computed from the long bones, is slightly above the average for females generally. The clam shell has been identified by Dr. Frank C. Baker of the University of Illinois as Lampsilis siliquoides, commonly known as a "mucket" and found in Minnesota from late Pleistocene to the present day.

The material of the dagger was identified by Dr. Remington Kellogg, United States National Museum, as part of a tine on the main beam of an elk antler. The implement was fashioned by cutting away or splitting off one side of the tine and then smoothing the edges. In view of the position of the weapon in relation to the skeleton, it is probable that it had been suspended from the neck by a thong, or worn as a head ornament.

Another object found was a conch shell pendant. Judging from the position, I am of the opinion that it was suspended from the girdle, though it may have been hung from the neck. Dr. Stauffer identified it as Busycon perversa, a marine snail having a left-hand whorl, found on both coasts of Florida but most abundant on the Gulf coast.

In conclusion, let me say that the skeleton, which we have named "Minnesota Man," has been found, geologically documented, in undisturbed sediment of late Pleistocene origin in the area immediately east of the Big Stone Moraine of the Wisconsin glacier. Measured and observed morphological characters of this skeleton proclaim it to be a primitive Homo sapiens of an early type of evolving Mongoloid, present in the area about 20,000 years ago in late Pleistocene time.

CANDIDATE FOR HONORS

Minnesota-man occurs in silt of presumably somewhat greater antiquity than the makers of the "Folsom-Yuma" points who are postulated to have found their way into the Great Plains area and thence to the remainder of the Continent some 15,000 or 20,000 years ago. Through the kindness of Professor Jenks, I visited on June 23, 1935, the site at which remains of Minnesota-man was found and to the best of my knowledge all geological evidence indicates the remains were found in silt of late Pleistocene deposition.

KIRK BRYAN,
Professor of Geology,
Harvard University

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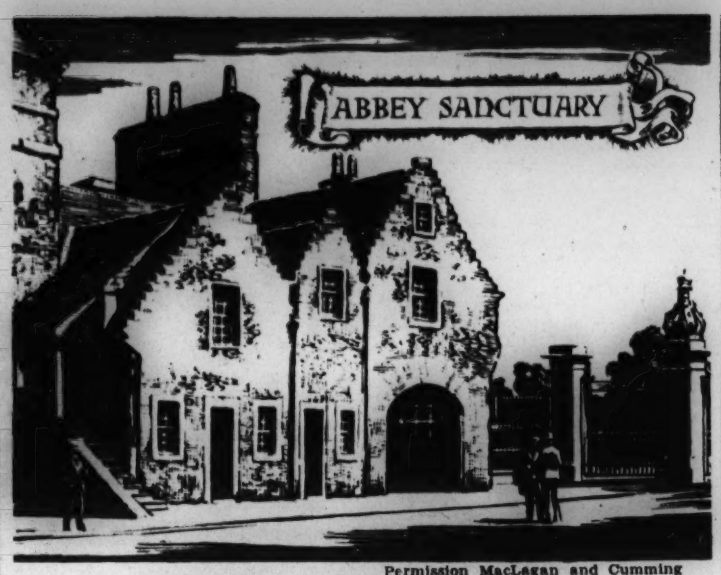
Sailing Ship Models

A MODEL OF an Egyptian sailing ship of 2000 B. C., made from a bas-relief found in Egypt and representing the earliest known sailing ship, is on view at the museum in Worthing, England.

The models include an Elizabethan galleon of the year 1600, the plans for which were found among manuscripts of Pepys, the diarist, entitled "Fragments of Ancient Shipwrightry." There is also an Egyptian ship of 1350 B. C.—a corrected model of one of the model ships found in the tomb of King Tut-ankh-Amen; a model of a Greek trireme of 480 B. C., a Roman merchant ship of the second century, a Viking ship of 900 A. D., a thirteenth-century ship of the Cinque Ports, a model of Nelson's ship "Victory," as she appeared at the Battle of Trafalgar, and of the Cutty Sark, in the front line of the fastest sea clippers.



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HERE DEBTORS TOOK REFUGE FROM CREDITORS
Ancient Edinburgh Abbey, Built in 1128, It Fell Into Disrepair, but Has Now Been Restored and Is Open to Visitors

Holyrood Abbey—Restored

A CHARMING sixteenth-century house near the gates of Hollyroodhouse, Edinburgh, presented to the Crown by the Earl of Rosebery, has been finely restored by the Office of Works, at a cost of more than £4000, and is open to the public.

The restoration was carried out under Mr. J. Wilson Paterson, and the quaintness of the crow-stepped exterior and the harmonious beauty of the interior have been well preserved. There is a fine archway, still showing where the bolt was slipped for debtors who took sanctuary here. The sanctuary is now a rest room.

When the Abbey of the Holy Rood was founded by King David I in 1128, the old road from Edinburgh to the east coast was diverted northward to skirt the monastic enclosure, leaving only a short stretch now known as the Abbey Strand running east as the access to the Abbey Gatehouse. The gatehouse was rebuilt by Walter Merlioun in 1502 and demolished in 1753. On its north side stood Abbot Bellenden's house, some part of which is incorporated in the buildings in Abbey Strand.

As they now stand, dating from the seventeenth century, they are the last of the buildings within the Abbey Sanctuary, where debtors took refuge. Not until the act abolishing imprisonment for debt came into operation in the year 1880 did this sanctuary cease as a protection for debtors.

The rooms are furnished true to period and some of the ancient beams have been reinforced by others brought from Caroline House. These are ornamented by curious designs.

Many Uses for Cork

ORANGES, ONIONS and nuts are not the only things being received in reduced quantities from Spain owing to the civil war there. Makers of sports goods are finding a difference in the supply of cork for badminton shuttlecocks and other games' requisites, while considerable quantities of this light and porous material are still used for stopping bottles, despite the advent of metal caps. Table mats and many other useful domestic articles are also made from cork.

The best variety of cork is found in large quantities chiefly in Spain.

The cork tree, which is generally grown in large groves and forests, much resembles the English oak and is often called "the cork oak." The tree yields up its valuable bark every eight or ten years and usually lives about 150 years.

When the young tree is about eight or nine years of age, its outer bark begins to peel off, leaving the inner and more important bark exposed. The coarse outer bark is of little commercial use, but is sometimes gathered by local inhabitants for fishing net floats and for domestic use. In northern Africa, where cork is also found, the natives use the inferior cork for roofing their huts, as it is both light and waterproof.

The cork is collected and placed in boiling water to remove any impurities, and is next "scraped" and pressed out quite flat. It is now ready for packing and export. Each cork tree yields an average of about 45 pounds each eight to ten years when it is "harvested."

Hundreds of corks for bottles are turned out by machines in a few minutes. Pieces of the original cork strips left over after this process are not thrown away as a rule, but are ground down with rubber to form a mixture that provides floor mats and coverings.

Tenant Farming

In New England the proportion of farms run by tenants is the lowest of any section of the United States, Maine placing at the bottom of the list. Considerable tenant-farming prevails in the corn and wheat states, where large farms are the rule. But the greatest proportion of tenant-operated farms is to be found in the "old South," where from 50 to 75 per cent of the farms are so operated.

Millions of Trees

NATIONAL FOREST LANDS in the United States are being rejuvenated at a rapid rate, under the most ambitious reforestation program ever undertaken in this country.

Comprehensive reforestation necessitates planning for the production of growing stock several years ahead of the actual planting. Accordingly, the present program dates back to 1933-34, when there was an important expansion in federal nurseries. This permitted a new tree-planting record to be set in 1935, only to be exceeded by more than 60 per cent in 1936.

* * *

Comparative figures showing acreage in national forests planted with new trees during the past three years follow: 1936—219,185 acres; 1935—140,724 acres (including 5858 acres sown to forest-tree seeds); 1934—74,716 acres.

Nearly 1000 trees are planted to the acre. Thus, a total of 215,000,000 trees were set out in national forests in 26 states last year. Most of the work was done by the Civilian Conservation Corps, although a substantial number of WPA workers also were employed.

The Lake States and southern regions received the bulk of these new trees—almost 90 per cent, in fact. Leading states in the 1936 planting rank in this order: Michigan, 78,197 acres; Wisconsin, 40,372 acres; Louisiana, 23,278 acres; Mississippi, 22,597 acres; Minnesota, 11,710 acres. Norway and jack pines were the chief species planted in the Lakes States, while longleaf pine, slash and loblolly pines were planted in the South.

The increase in southern reforestation was carried over into 1937. In those regions, planting is done through the fall and winter months, and it is estimated that 62,000 acres had been planted there up to April 1, this year, compared with 55,000 acres in the corresponding period in 1936.

Explanation of the large plantings in the Great Lakes and southern states lies in the extensive federal acquisition of forest lands in these sections in recent years. These areas are close to population centers. Markets are close at hand and easy accessibility permits early utilization of the wood products grown. Due to heavy logging operations and repeated forest fires before federal acquisition, this land is non-productive and frequently is unable to control run-off on important watersheds. Speeding up the reforestation program will the sooner provide raw material to stabilize the local communities that depend on woodworking industries.

Altogether, the Forest Service reports about 4,000,000 acres of non-productive national forest lands that are suitable for growing trees.

* * *

The United States Forest Service maintains more than a score of nurseries, scattered over the United States from Virginia to Washington, from Louisiana to Minnesota. They have an aggregate capacity of around 385,000,000 trees. The output from 15 of these nurseries in 1926 was upwards of 237,500,000 tree seedlings. This includes the trees that were furnished to co-operating agencies for planting in state forests, resettlement projects, army and navy reservations, etc.

Last year the Chittenden Nursery, located near Manistee, Mich., yielded the largest number of tree seedlings—57,667,000. The largest output in the South came from the Stuart Nursery near Alexandria, La.—nearly 30,000,000 trees.

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Revolution on the Riviera

A SILENT REVOLUTION has occurred in the sunshine of the French Riviera. The men and women who are now rushing down to the Midi are unlike the winter habitués. French workers have taken summer possession of the azure coast from Marseilles to Menton.

A year ago the Front Populaire Government in France established "paid holidays." Those employees who had worked for 12 months were entitled by law to a fortnight's liberty at regular wages. Some millions of workers found themselves free, with money in their pockets, at a given moment last year. This year there are more than ever, released from their occupations.

* * *

In addition, the railways offer cheap excursions. So that, joyously, and a little dazzled, French workers are making for the famous resorts of which they have heard, but which they have never visited.

It is not intended, of course, to imply that all French workers are unaccustomed to holidays. They took time off, and certain popular seaside places, especially in the north, were crowded in the hot months of the year.

It is true that a considerable proportion of employers, without legal compulsion, paid their workers during holidays; but these voluntary concessions were deemed insufficient, for they "penalized" the good employer, and offered no guarantee to the worker.

It was Sweden which brought the matter forward in Europe officially, as far back as 1919, holding it essential, for the well-being of employees, "that they should enjoy each year a certain period of absolute rest." It took 14 years for the subject to reach the agenda of the conference, though an interesting report was drawn up, and the governments were consulted.

* * *

In the meantime, the practice of giving annual paid holidays was spreading in many countries; and the task of the International Labor Office is now to bring the backward countries into line, and to co-ordinate legislation to convert a "privilege" into a "right."

The Riviera as a whole has always been to workers, except for the southerners themselves, an inaccessible, mysterious land of luxury. A center like Nice caters for all classes, for it is a city of considerable size; and there are likewise a few special Meccas of the artistic fraternity; but Cannes relied on its rich clientèle, and Menton on its leisurely sojourners. As for the smaller places, they were snobbishly exclusive. Monte Carlo, not strictly in France but set on the littoral of the Mediterranean, had a reputation of its own. There was plenty of poverty jostling riches there, but it was a kind of speculative or parasitic poverty. In short, the Côte d'Azur was "reserved" for those who are sufficiently favored with this world's goods.

More, the Riviera used to be purely a winter resort. Now it is decreed to be a summer resort, too. Why not? It is not appreciably hotter than the north. And it is not too hot for idleness.

How the hotelkeepers of the Riviera, after the first moment of surprise, welcomed the workers heartily—the more so that their establishments may now keep open summer and winter!

These new arrivals are noisier, less mannered, unfamiliar with fashion, and they shock the more conservative hotel servants. But the necessary adjustments will soon be made; the purely artificial differences will be estimated at their proper value.

S. H.

Photos by Courtesy French Railways Collection

ALONG THE COTE d'AZUR

The Fine Sands on the Beach at Cannes (Top Left) Are Becoming Better Known to the French People Than They Have Been, as Are the Picturesque Streets of Such Little Places as Villefranche-sur-Mer (Upper Right), and the Beautiful "Front" at Nice (Above). All Due to the "Paid Holidays," Which Now Permit Them to Travel More

WYANDOTTE
RIPE OLIVES

King George's Bird Sanctuary

KING GEORGE VI and Queen Elizabeth have a bird sanctuary in the grounds at the back of Buckingham Palace. It is not a very big bird sanctuary, but because it includes a few ponds and plantations, and plenty of trees, it is proving a very useful haven for birds.

The royal bird sanctuary is now seven years old, having been formed by King George V in 1930. From St. James's Park especially come many of the bird visitors.

On the ponds and lakes there are waterhens or moorhens, dainty little black water birds with red bills tipped yellow, noticed as they jerk their heads when paddling their way across the pond or through the lily pads, until they disappear under some overhanging vegetation. If the waterhens are disturbed by visitors when feeding on the lawns, they scurry back, half running, half fluttering, over the grass to plop into the water.

The nests of these waterhens are usually plaited out of grasses and rushes beside the ponds, and are built bulky enough to contain from seven to a dozen or more large pale yellow eggs speckled with tiny brown spots. Sometimes, however, the waterhens at Buckingham Palace build their nests high in the bushes where they roost at nights, and one year a pair built their nest on the top of one of the holly bushes, 12 feet above the ground.

The ponds also prove a sanctuary for little grebes or dabchicks, curious little diving birds, mostly dark brown in plumage with bright chestnut throats. These little divers come from St. James's Park and since 1932 have nested in the royal sanctuary.

Mallard, or common wild duck, also nest on the King's ponds, and early in summer their broods of flappers or little brown youngsters have been known to cause a traffic congestion if the duck decides to lead them all across the road to St. James's Park.

Kingfishers, royal birds in name and habit, also come to the Buckingham Palace sanctuary, but chiefly as winter visitors from the park. The rest of the bird life of the King's sanctuary consists chiefly of sparrows, wood pigeons and starlings, and a few thrushes, blackbirds, titmice, robins, hedge sparrows and wrens, the main providers of music in the early hours of the mornings when the pour of sunshine upon the trees clad fresh in their new foliage brings the spirit of the country, with its dawn chorus, to London.

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